The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4759. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CIRCULAR.

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Predominently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine gold pens and pencils, No. 169 Broadway. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of Foley's Pens from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

John E. Williams, Pres't. Metropolitan National Bank.
Geo. I. Seney, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
Geo. J. McGourkey, Teller Metropolitan National Bank.
R. W. Swan, Teller Metropolitan National Bank.
J. Connor Smith, General Bookkeeper Met. Nat. B'k.
A. K. Thompson, Discount Clerk Met. Nat. Bank.
R. G. Mitchell, Discount Clerk Met. Nat. Bank.
John W. Kirby, Discount Clerk Met. Nat. Bank.
S. M. Baldwin, Note Teller Metropolitan National Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Nat. B'k.
R. Wilson, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
T. H. Vultee, Ass't. Cashier American Ex. Nat. B'k.
T. W. Pinkney, Paying Teller American Ex. Nat. B'k.
Robert Bayles, President Market National Bank.
John A. Parker, Cashier Phœnix National Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat. Bank of North America.
Wm. A. Falls, Cashier Corn Exchange National Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President National Bank of the Republic.
Henry W. Ford, Cashier National Bank of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, Cashier Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cash. New-York County Nat. Bank.
Wm. L. Jenkins, Cashier Bank of America.
L. H. Donaldson, Teller Bank of America.
R. Seaman, Cashier Fourth National Bank.
E. H. Arthur, President Union National Bank.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bank of New-York National Banking Association.
P. Bunker, Assistant Cashier Bank of New-York National Banking Association.
R. B. Ferris, Teller Bank of New-York Nat. Bank. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National Bank.
F. M. Harris, Cashier Nassau National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
W. H. Foster, Cashier Central National Bank.
R. B. Connolly, Central National Bank.
James Buell, President Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bank.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather National Bank.
Edward Haight, Pres. Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth.
R. J. Heustis, Teller Nat. Bank of the Commonwealth.
J. W. B. Dobler, Cashier Sixth National Bank.
W. B. Hatch, President Croton National Bank.
R. M. Hedden, Cashier Croton National Bank.
Geo. W. Willett, Cashier Bull's Head Bank.
Clarke, Dodge & Co.
Howes & Macy.
Burch, Murray & Co.
White, Morris & Co.
Vermilye & Co.
G. S. Robbins & Son.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Geo. D. Arthur & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
H. T. Morgan & Co.
Chas. A. Meigs & Son.
Jewel, Harrison & Co.
Chas. Dennis, Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
J. H. Chapman, Secretary Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Henry D. King, Secretary Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Moses H. Grinnell, President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
E. R. Anthony, Vice-President Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
C. J. Despard, Secretary Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Alfred Edwards, President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. Leconey, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
Thomas Hale, Secretary Pacific Mutual Insurance Co.
Wm. Ellsworth, President Montauk Fire Insurance Co.
J. M. Rankin, Secretary Fulton Fire Insurance Co.
J. Milton Smith, President Arctic Fire Insurance Co.
John W. Cheeny, Secretary Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-President Home Fire Ins. Co.
Wm. F. Bassett, Secretary Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Ins. Co.
Wm. H. Beers, Actuary New-York Life Insurance Co.
Geo. T. Hawe, President Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
Wm. Bement, Treas. New-York & New-Haven R. R. Co.
Wm. K. Ackerman, Secretary Illinois Central R. R. Co.
American Express Company.
Adams Express Company.
Wells, Butterfield & Company.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
United States Express Company.
Barclay & Livingston.
Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., New-York *Ledger.*
H. J. Raymond & Co., New-York Daily *Times.*
A. Gordon, Cashier New-York *Herald.*
T. Ketcham & Co.
S. B. Chittenden & Co.
Johnson & Higgins.
Moody & Telfair.
McKillop, Sprague & Co.
Fairchild & Fanshawe.

TO STATIONERS, JEWELLERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

We cheerfully recommend FOLEY'S GOLD PENS to the *Trade.* We have sold them for years; we are more than satisfied it is a pleasure to praise such good pens, and that too, at reasonable prices. We are well acquainted with Mr. Foley; he has been remarkably successful, and now the leading Gold Pen manufacturer; a pleasant, reliable man to do business with, and always accommodating.

The fact that there are more of Foley's Pens used in New-York than that of all other Gold Pens combined, is the best proof of their superior quality and finish.

Francis & Loutrel, Stationers.
Wm. D. Roe & Co., Stationers.
R. B. Clayton's Sons, Stationers.
John W. Burnet, Stationer.
E. A. Kingsland & Co., Stationers.
Henry Anstice & Co., Stationers.
W. K. Isbell, Stationer.
Slote & Janes, Stationers.
L. H. Biglow & Co., Stationers.
Porter Fitch, Stationer.
Wm. H. Arthur & Co., Stationers.
Daniel W. Lee, Stationer.
R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., Stationers.
Willard, Felt & Co., Stationers.
John H. Duyckinck, Stationer.
McClellan & Ivers, Stationers.
E. F. Taylor, Stationer.
F. W. Derham, Stationer.
Beckett & Mackay, Stationers.
Frederick Allen, Stationer.
A. A. Morer, Stationer.
Nathan Lane, Stationer.
Mitchell & Seixas, Stationers.
J. F. Haviland, Stationer.
McLean, Sherwood & Co., Stationers.

R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., STATIONERS, NO. 71 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.

For many year we have been extensively engaged in stationery business with banks, merchants and insurance companies, keeping a large assortment of gold pens of various makers. Finding Foley's Pens superseding the sale of the others, we found it to our interest a few years ago to sell them exclusively, and now after a trial of seven years, we find the result perfectly satisfactory to our customers, and with little or no trouble to ourselves.

We consider Foley's Bank Gold Pens the best and most salable pens in this market, particularly for banking and insurance purposes. As we sell a large number of gold pens, we have given much attention to the same. We therefore freely recommend both Mr. Foley and his excellent gold pens to the trade throughout the country.

R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED AT THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

BY JOHN FOLEY:

ONE GOLD PEN, stamped "John Foley's Bank Pen, New-York, 1866. No. 10." Fineness of gold, 670-1000; equal to 16.08 carat fine.

JOHN TORREY, Assayer.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1866.

I am well acquainted with the process of gold pen making, being one of the late firm of Spencer, Rendell & Dixon, gold pen manufacturers. I have used John Foley's gold pens, and consider them, without any exception, the best and most perfect gold pens now manufactured.

HIRAM DIXON.

We fully concur with Mr. Dixon.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

JOHN HOEY, Superintendent.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.

THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY, McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO., NEW-YORK, Dec., 1866.

For the information of merchants and others throughout the country, who may have occasion to transact business with Mr. John Foley, Gold Pen Manufacturer, we would state that we have known him personally for nearly twenty years; during all this time he has been extensively engaged in the gold pen trade in this City. His pens are extremely popular in this market. By his industry and perseverance he has become most successful. He has the confidence and esteem of the leading merchants and bankers of New-York; his character for responsibility and honorable dealing, is beyond question.

McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO.

TO DEALERS IN GOLD PENS.

No. 169 BROADWAY, New-York.

I beg to call your particular attention to this Circular: *I am the inventor and sole manufacturer* of Foley's Celebrated *Bank* Gold Pens. Having commenced business in 1848, without capital, I have now, by perseverance and fair honorable dealing, come to be the leading and most extensive Gold Pen manufacturer, perfectly responsible, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of my customers.

My Gold Pens are not only the finest in quality of gold, (being 16.08 carat fine,) but the *best, most durable and substantial made;* and the fact that there are more of my Pens used in New-York than that of all the other Gold Pens combined, is the best proof of their superior quality and finish.

With ample means, the finest machinery, competent workmen and nearly twenty years' experience, you may rely upon every Pen and Pencil bearing my name, being as perfect as it is possible for such facilities and experience to produce.

Your business is solicited with the assurance that the result will be to *your* interest as well as that of

Yours, truly, JOHN FOLEY.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S SPLENDID GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

ELEGANT GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTED PEN HOLDERS, IN PEARL, IVORY, EBONY AND CEDAR.

SPLENDID GOODS FOR HOLIDAY TRADE, suitable for ladies and gentlemen.

GOLD MOUNTED RUBBER PEN AND PENCIL CASES, NEW STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

FOLEY'S GOLD PENS—BEING THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS. FROM $1 TO $40 EACH.

PUT UP IN NEAT MOROCCO BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by all first-class stationers and jewelers at manufacturer's prices, and at the store and salesroom, No. 169 Broadway.

JOHN FOLEY.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Dec. 25 by Ocean Telegraph.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

The Moniteur's Statement in Regard to Mr. Seward's Dispatch Incorrect.

Napoleon's Reply to that Dispatch Received at Washington.

Remarkable Concessions by the French Emperor.

He will Co-operate in the Re-establishment of the Republic in Mexico.

ENGLAND.

The New-York Yachts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

Capt. JUDKINS, of the steamship *Scotia,* reports west winds during the passage to this port. He thinks the New-York yachts will make the run in about sixteen days.

The Reform Movement.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 24—Evening.

The Trades Union of this city have resolved almost unanimously to place their organization at the disposal of the Reformers in the coming political contests.

MEXICO.

Contradiction of the Moniteur's Statement Concerning Mr. Seward's Dispatch.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

A cable dispatch published in New-York to-day quotes the *Moniteur's* statement that the French Government has never received the dispatch of Secretary SEWARD, dated the 22d of November, addressed to Minister BIGELOW, and published in the official correspondence recently sent by the President to Congress. I learn to-night from an authentic source that the *Moniteur's* statement is incorrect. A reply from NAPOLEON to Mr. SEWARD's dispatch, above referred to, was received by the Government on the 5th of December, which assured the Government of the good faith of the Emperor. In this dispatch NAPOLEON specified the time when the French army would be removed from Mexico, and expressed his satisfaction with the Sherman-Campbell mission, and proposed to coöperate in establishing the restoration of the Republican Government, but he thinks it will devolve upon the United States to maintain the Government thus created.

The Emperor also suggests that an election in Mexico be brought about by the joint influence of the United States and the French Governments.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 24—Evening.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris,* Capt. KENNEDY, which left New-York, Dec. 15, arrived at Queenstown early this morning, *en route* to this port.

Arrival of the Steamship Damascus at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Damascus,* Capt. WATTS, from Liverpool Dec. 6, and Londonderry the 7th, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. She reports having passed on last Sunday a large four-masted steamer bound east, showing third distinguishing pennant No. 0853.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

DEATH OF SENATOR WILSON'S SON, OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

Intelligence was received here to-day of the death of Lieut. WILSON, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and son of Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. Lieut. WILSON died at Austin, Texas, yesterday morning.

THE OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

Christmas in Washington has been remarkably dull. The business houses were generally closed, and the streets were as quiet as they are usually upon Sunday. All the Governments Departments were closed, of course.

RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, the retiring French Minister, and the newly accredited Minister, M. BERTHEMY were Presented to the President by the Secretary of State at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The leave taking of the Marquis DE MONTHOLON and the answer of the President to him, were of the kindest character. Mr. BERTHEMY made the following speech to the President:

[Translation.]

"Mr. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to place in your hands, the letters which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French.

In confiding to me the mission to represent him, near you, my sovereign has specially charged me to make known to you, the value he attaches to the relations of friendship which exist between France and the United States of America; to maintain these relations, to draw them more close, if possible, in view of the developments of interests common to the two countries. Such will be the constant aim of my efforts, and I have firm hope to attain it, if, as I am in advance assured, the Government and people of the United States, share in the sentiments of which I bring to this place, sincere expressions."

The following is the President's reply to Mr. BERTHEMY:

"SIR—Grateful affection toward the French nation is among the earliest, the most profound and the most enduring sentiments of the people, and the Government of the United States. We constantly try to believe that no interest of either country requires alienation, or antagonism between them. While intimate commercial interests tend to bind them together, as you have justly observed, they have at the same time a common interest in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. In expressing these feelings, I am only repeating what has been uniformly said by the United States since they became sovereign. We have had much reason to be pleased with the conduct of your predecessor, the Marquis DE MONTHOLON. Be assured M. BERTHEMY, that no consideration or courtesy will be withheld which shall tend to make the performance of your duties agreeable and pleasant."

The retiring French Minister and his successor, this evening, dined with the Secretary of State.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PORTUGESE MINISTER.

An order has been issued that the civil officers of the Government in New-York pay respect to the memory of the late Portugese Minister by attending his funeral in New-York.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF ESCOBEDO.

Information has been received here from such a source as to induce the Government to believe the report of the execution of ESCOBEDO at the instance of CANALES.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mexican Reports—Quartz Mills Burned—The Late Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The steamer *Panama,* from Mazatlan, arrived last evening.

The Liberal troops were to leave that place on the 17th of December in pursuit of the French.

San Blas was held by the Imperialists.

The *Panama* left in port at Mazatlan the United States steamer *Suwanee.*

The quartz mill at Frogtown, Nevada, one of the finest in the State, was destroyed by fire on the 22d of December.

The damage to the Central Pacific Railroad by the recent storm is not so severe as was expected. Trains will be running regularly again in ten days. The snow is six feet deep at Cisco, the present terminus of the road.

Hotel Burnt—Loss of Four Lives—The Appointment of Attorney-General of Hawaii—Duties—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Central House, on First-street, caught fire this morning, and was destroyed. Three men were burned to death, and one killed by jumping from a window of the burning building.

The *Evening Bulletin* newspaper regards the appointment of STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, an American citizen residing in Massachusetts, as Attorney-General of the Hawaiin Kingdom, as foreshadowing a decided change in the political policy of that kingdom, which has heretofore been averse, and offensive to American interests.

The demands for duties at this port for the past week were $107,500, and the total since January 1, $7,171,500.

The Sacramento River is now twenty-two feet above low water mark, and still rising.

The British ships *Dragon,* for Cork, and *Mary Ann,* for Liverpool, sailed to-day.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,975; Yellow Jacket, $1,305; Crown Point, $1,260; Chollar Potosi, $221; Belcher, $130; Ophir, $165. Legal Tenders, 74.

The Ship Shatemuc—Claim for Salvage—Death of a Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 24.

It appears that the ship *Shatemuc,* which arrived here Dec. 22, was fallen in with some twenty miles outside of Farrallones, by the whaling bark *Harrison,* displaying a signal of distress. She was boarded by the Captain and eight men of the *Harrison,* who found all on board save the Captain and first mate down with scurvy, and the vessel driving at the mercy of the storm. The Captain of the ship *Harrison* immediately took charge of the *Shatemuc* and brought her safely into port. The owners, Captain and the crew of the *Harrison* have put in claim for salvage of $26,000, alleging that the *Shatemuc* would inevitably have been lost, with all on board, but for their assistance.

JOHN P. BAKER, an old resident, and a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, died of the heart disease in this city yesterday.

NASHVILLE.

The Congressional Excursion Party.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Congressional Excursion Party reached this city from Chattanooga at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. They repaired to the St. Cloud Hotel, after which they visited the Capitol, and viewed Nashville and environs from the top of that building. They then examined the capitol building, and declared it to be the finest capitol in the United States. At 6 o'clock they sat down to a banquet of welcome, tendered by the municipal authorities. A few remarks were made by Messrs. FOSTER, WADE and RAMSEY, each declining to make an extended speech. Remarks were also made by Senator LANE and by Hon. Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York. Gen. MAURY and Ex-Gov. BROWN made short addresses. The latter entered into a discussion of the political question of reconstruction, to which Gen. HOWARD briefly replied. Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM, late of the rebel army, when called on, as President of the meeting, for a speech, refused, but offered as a toast, "Here's to the Union."

The excursionists leave to-night at 11 o'clock, *via* the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, for Memphis, where they will partake of a Christmas banquet.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of an Excursion Party from Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The revenue cutter *Northerner,* which left Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, arrived here early this morning.

The several Senators, including Messrs. POLAND and KIRKWOOD, Mr. S. B. COLBY, Register of the Treasury, and the ladies composing the party, were saluted from the Fortress, and were received by Gen. BURTON. During to-day they partook of a Christmas dinner, and will be honored with a musical entertainment this evening. The party leave to-morrow morning for Richmond. The revenue cutter *Nemaha* with others of the party, *en route* to Richmond, will arrive to-morrow.

WILMINGTON.

Christmas—Freedmen's Celebration—Murder.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The day has generally been observed as a holiday. National flags were displayed from the public buildings and shipping.

On the 1st of January the freedmen, with the consent of the city authorities, are to have a grand celebration of the anniversary of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation.

The dead body of a negro man, supposed to have been murdered, was found on Front-street this morning.

BOSTON.

The Execution of the Liquor Law—Complaints Entered Against the Prominent Hotels.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

The State Constables have recently been very active in crushing out the middling-class and small liquor-sellers, omitting the large dealers. This is deemed partial and unfair by the sufferers, who think all violators of the liquor law should be in the same boat. They have, therefore, by one of their number, made complaints against the proprietors of the Revere, Tremont, Parker House and Young's Hotel. Warrants in these cases were issued by the Municipal Court to-day.

ILLINOIS.

Fire in Havanna—Eighteen Stores Burnt.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Havanna, Mason County, Ill., destroying an entire block of eighteen stores. The principal sufferers are LANGFORD & KREBAUM, dry-goods and clothing, and CLOVER & HOARINGHURST, drugs and family groceries. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Death of Col. R. A. Wainwright, of the Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 24.

Col. R. A. WAINWRIGHT, U. S. Ordnance Corps, died at Benicia Arsenal Dec. 22.

The Governor's Family.

The Albany *Journal,* of Monday, says:

Col. GEORGE S. HASTINGS, who, during nearly two years past has occupied the position of Private Secretary to Gov. FENTON, will be retained in that post during the next term. By his uniformly affable and gentlemanly demeanor, his unflagging industry and his familiarity with the details of business, Col. HASTINGS has secured the esteem of all who have had occasion to visit the Executive Chamber, and his continuance in office will give general satisfaction.

CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was on Saturday appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and has accepted the position. Mr. YOUNG is entirely conversant with the duties of the office, and will fill it acceptably and well.

Mr. DAVID W. MERCHANT, for two years past employed upon the Executive clerical force, is made Military Secretary to the Governor, with the rank of Major—a promotion well merited as a reward for fidelity, and a deserved compliment to Mr. MERCHANT's abilities.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Views on the Amendment—He Thinks it will Become Part of the Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

Representative EGGLESTON, of Ohio, had a long interview with the President to-day. He spent more than an hour in conversation with him on general matters, reconstruction among the rest. After talking of the results of the late elections, Mr. EGGLESTON asked the President if he did not think it would have been better for him to have surrendered his views and opinions in favor of the popular verdicts in October and November, and not to have pressed his policy in his last message.

The President replied to this that he did not think he had shown a further opposition to the popular verdict than merely to express his opinions to Congress on what he thought would but conduce to the welfare of the country. He thought the Radical Party had made a great mistake in spending so much time as they did last session before announcing upon what terms they would agree to readmit the Southern States, and what great damage to the public welfare had been the result of this delay, and now that Congress had passed the Amendment, and it was about to become part of the Constitution, he could see no guarantee that the Southern States would be admitted, even after the ratification had been fully accomplished.

Mr. EGGLESTON replied to this that there was an implied guarantee in the speedy admission of Tennessee after the Legislature had ratified the Amendment, and that he thought the party with which he acted would be nearly a unit on the admission of others of the late rebel States, as soon as they had complied with the conditions exacted from Tennessee.

The President said he hoped this would prove to be true, but he feared there would be strong opposition to such a policy from the extreme Radicals.

Mr. EGGLESTON said he felt little doubt on the subject. There might be some opposition from SUMNER and STEVENS, but it was a good characteristic of STEVENS that if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take the best he could get.

"Yes," said the President, "that's true of STEVENS, and I always liked him for it. A practical man, but he seems to me to be working in the wrong direction." The President repeated the hope that the South would be admitted to representation on the adoption of the Amendment. It was useless now, he said, to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the conditions embraced in that measure. It had been agreed upon, and all he could now ask was the guarantee that reconstruction upon that basis should be faithfully kept by the party that had offered it. He expressed regret and surprise that so few members of Congress had called upon him since the opening of the session.

Mr. EGGLESTON replied that he did not think members of Congress should carry their antagonism so far as that. He believed in fighting out all political battles before the people, and thought that opposition to the views of the President ought not to deter members from conferring with the Executive or consulting on business matters.

The President concurred in this view exactly. He would like to have men of all political complexions call on him and tell him what they wanted. No harm could possibly come of such an interchange of views, and a great deal of good might come of it, and now that the quarrel had been settled, as most people thought, there was certainly no reason why Senators and Representatives should sedulously so avoid him.

The conversation was concluded by Mr. EGGLESTON inquiring what about the Mexican question. The President replied that it didn't look as favorably as he had hoped to have it, but still he thought all would be well.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Schofield's Order Concerning United States Horses.

The following correspondence explains the reason for the new order relative to horses and mules "which belong to the United States" in the hands of private citizens, and apprises parties interested of the manner in which the order is to be executed:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, RICHMOND, 19th December, 1866.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., Commanding at Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: A rumor has reached my constituents that an order has recently been issued by you in relation to the taking possession of horses and mules marked "U. S.," now held by parties in your department. Of the nature and terms of the order I am not advised. I think it probable that some misapprehension exists in the minds of the people in regard to this order. Those in possession of such animals in Appomattox and Prince Edward Counties, (which counties I have the honor to represent in the House of Delegates,) in a large majority of cases, if not in nearly every case, acquired them either by purchase, or they were taken, being abandoned by the passing army, in 1865, as worthless, and have since, by care and attention, become of some value to such parties. If they are taken away now much inconvenience would result to those in possession of these animals.

If not inconsistent with your views of duty, will you have the kindness to inform me of the nature, purpose and terms of the order referred to, and in regard to your instructions to agents executing it? I can thus give such information to my constituents as may quiet any apprehensions existing in regard to it. I am, General, very respectfully yours,

F. N. WATKINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1866.

Hon. F. N. Watkins, Virginia House of Delegates, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, I send you copies of the orders and instructions concerning United States property now in the hands of citizens. These will, I hope, give you and your constituents the information desired.

The main object of this proceeding is to settle the numerous and perplexing questions of title that are constantly arising, by making a final disposition of the whole matter.

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-Gen.

The first order issued (Dec. 8th) is as follows:

"All horses and mules which belong to the United States, and are in the hands of private citizens within the limits of this Department, whether lent to them by the military authorities after the close of the war, taken up as astray, or otherwise acquired, will be at once returned to the Government, through the nearest officer of the army or of the Freedmen's Bureau."

This order was followed (Dec. 15th) by a circular which sets forth that

"In cases where, the immediate surrender of animals, as required by General Order, No. 11, current series, Headquarters, Department of the Potomac, would subject the parties holding them to serious inconvenience, the officer having authority to receive the animals may permit the parties now holding them to retain them until orders shall be given for their final disposition."

This circular was followed by the subjoined instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18, 1866.

Instructions for disposing of the animals and other Government property which may be taken up under General Orders No. 11 from these headquarters:

The commander of each district, or an officer to be designated by such commander, the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at the place where such property may be collected, and a civilian to be chosen by those officers, will constitute a Board for the disposal of all such property and the settlement of all claims of civilians which may arise under the order above referred to.

The Board will appraise and fix the value of each animal or other item of property, and the persons now holding will be permitted to purchase at such appraised value.

In cases where property has been received at a stated value, with promise to return the property when called for, or pay the value stated, that stated amount only will be required, although the animals may now be more valuable. And in no case will the value to be fixed, for sale to parties now rightfully holding the animals, be greater than was the said value at the time they were received from an officer of the army, or taken up as astray. When broken down animals were given to citizens, to replace those lost by the war, or to poor people, to enable them to gain a livelihood, only a nominal value will be fixed, and the animals sold at such nominal value to the persons now rightfully holding them, either by gift from an officer of the army, or by *bona fide* purchase from the person to whom they were given, in order that their title may be perfected.

Property not disposed of as above described will be reported to the Chief Quartermaster, and will, under his direction, be sold at public auction or used in the Government service.

For sale to others than the persons now holding them, animals will be appraised at their present value.

Each Board will make a full report of all its proceedings, and, after paying all necessary expenses, will turn over the proceeds of the sale of property to the Chief Quartermaster.

By order of Maj.-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD.

S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Watson Case.

The circumstances under which Gen. SCHOFIELD recently convened a military commission at Richmond, to try Dr. JAMES WATSON for murder, were as follows:

On a recent Sunday the Doctor's family was driving to church, in Rockbridge County, Va., when their carriage was overtaken in a narrow part of the road by the carriage of Major JOHN R. ECHOLS, containing his family, and driven by a colored man named TOBE ECHOLS. TOBE attempted to drive by the Doctor's carriage, against the remonstrance of the Doctor's driver, and in the effort smashed one of the wheels of the Doctor's vehicle, the horses attached to which took fright, ran away, and completed the destruction of the carriage, but fortunately without injuring any of the occupants. When the Doctor came home, two or three days after, and heard of the occurrence, he rode over to Major ECHOLS' to chastise the negro. He found him in the field at work, told him for what purpose he had come, and struck him with a small stick, which the negro wrenched from his hand and started to run. The Doctor ordered him to halt, or he would shoot him, and the negro not obeying the order, the Doctor leveled his pistol and fired, the ball striking him in the back and coming out about the centre of the abdomen, inflicting a wound from which death resulted in a few hours. Dr. WATSON was tried by a jury of his peers and was discharged. Gen. SCHOFIELD heard of this, ordered the arrest of WATSON, and convened a military Court to try him. This Court President JOHNSON has just dissolved.

MISSISSIPPI.

Education of the Freedmen—Circular from Gen. Wood.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen in Mississippi, has issued a circular, dated at Vicksburgh, Dec. 11, in which he states that, since the resignation of Rev. JOSEPH WARREN, D. D., he has performed the duty of Superintendent of the schools for the education of the freed people, conducted under the auspices of the Bureau. He states that he shall not approve applications for assistance in transporting freedmen as laborers unless the planters agree to afford facilities to them and their families for educational and moral instruction. He also advises the freedmen who have families to contract for the year only with planters who will agree in writing to afford them the means of maintaining schools for the education of their children, &c. Gen. WOOD says:

"The undersigned takes this occasion to thank the religious denominations, charitable societies and organizations, and benevolent persons in the Northern States, as also the agents and teachers sent out from the Northern States, for their noble and charitable efforts for the education of the colored people, and to request all of them to make renewed and greater efforts in this direction. The undersigned assures them of his cordial and hearty coöperation in this benevolent work, as well as the entire protection of his official position and such pecuniary aid as the means at his disposal will enable him to dispense, having a due regard to the equal rights and interests of all engaged in the good work. The harvest is great and the laborers are few.

The ground occupied by the missionaries, teachers and schools under the auspices of Northern Churches and charitable associations, is but a small portion—not the hundredth part of the great field of labor. The undersigned takes this opportunity to renew most earnestly his invitation and request to the religious denominations, without regard to sect or creed, charitable associations and philanthropic individuals in this State to unite with him and the Bureau under his control in the truly Christian and necessary work of educating the freed people.

The undersigned hereby expresses his thanks to the many planters who have assured him that they will establish, during the coming year, plantation schools for the education of the children of their colored laborers, and make arrangements to have religious instruction given to the whole; and he hereby renews his recommendation and request to all planters to pursue the same course.

TH. J. WOOD, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Mississippi."

TENNESSEE.

The School Fund—Official Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature to inquire after the missing bonds belonging to the School Fund, returned to Nashville from Memphis on the 14th inst., and made the following report to the Governor on the succeeding morning:

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15, 1866.

Gov. W. G. Brownlow:

SIR: The Committee appointed by the Legislature to proceed to Memphis to investigate into the condition and security of the School Fund of the State, deposited by the Treasurer in the Tennessee National Bank at Memphis, respectfully present: That in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them, they at once proceeded to Memphis and presented the Treasurer's drafts on the Tennessee National Bank for the amount deposited, and were met by the President of the bank in a spirit of manly candor, exhibiting an earnestness to furnish the Committee with the condition of the bank and the evidence of its ability and purpose to meet at once the demands of the Committee. The Committee scrutinized the condition of the bank, and was impressed with its solvency. The final agreement between the Committee and the bank resulted in the prompt payment by the bank of the sum of $346,052 60, and twenty-three bonds of the State for $1,000 each, and satisfactorily arranged for the payment of the balance.

W. BOSSON,
W. SPENCE,
W. Y. ELLIOTT,
JOHN NORMAN.

Judge Busteed's Decision in Relation to Confederate Money.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* states that the facts of the case brought before Judge BUSTEED, in relation to Confederate issues as a consideration for contracts made during the war, and his decision may be stated as follows:

The defendants, on a certain day during the war, received from the plaintiff a certain amount of Confederate Treasury notes, and in consideration thereof executed to the plaintiff a written instrument, in substance as follows:

"Received of (the plaintiff) a specified number of dollars for a specified number of pounds of ginned cotton, this day sold by me to the plaintiff; and I agree to keep said cotton for the plaintiff, and to deliver it to him when called for, he running all risks, except only that I am to be liable for any loss resulting from my own negligence or malfeasance."

There was never at any time any actual delivery of the cotton, by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff contended that, although there was no actual delivery, yet there was a sufficient constructive delivery of the cotton to entitle the plaintiff to treat the contract as an extended contract.

The Court decided in the case before it—

1. That the consideration for the contract was illegal. In other words, that Confederate treasury notes were an illegal consideration for a contract made during the war.

2. That whenever a party to such contract was forced to call on a United States Court to give him any aid in carrying out such contract or recovering its fruits, the Court could not give such aid.

3. That the plaintiff in this case was calling for such aid when he invoked the doctrine of constructive delivery; for a constructive delivery is a delivery made out by the mere judgment of the law, upon the special facts, in the absence of an actual delivery.

That in the absence of an actual delivery, the Court could not, by its mere judgment, make out a delivery from the terms or accompaniments of the contract which was before it.

It will be observed that the Court decided nothing as to a contract which has been completely executed in all respects by the parties, although the consideration for such contract was Confederate Treasury notes. A contract is completely executed when all the terms of it have been complied with by all the parties to it, and the purchase money has been paid, and there has been actual delivery under and in accordance with the contract.

Reception of Gen. Asboth, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic.

The Vice-President of the Argentine Republic received, on Saturday noon, Oct. 20, in public audience, the newly-accredited Minister of the United States, Gen. A. ASBOTH. He was accompanied by Capt. P. S. CROSBIE and Capt. C. H. WELLS, United States Navy, with several other officers; also Mr. HELPER, United States Consul, and Mr. THOS. LIVINGSTONE, Secretary.

Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the President's Aid-de-Camp were in charge of the party. A guard of honor, with a military band of music, received them, and the surrounding galleries of the hall of audience in the National Government-house were densely crowded by citizens.

Gen. ASBOTH, upon delivering his letter of credence, spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to present my credentials as Minister Resident of the United States of America, and in doing so I beg leave to state to Your Excellency that it shall be, not only my duty, but my highest pleasure, to uphold and foster, both officially and personally, the friendly relations which have hitherto so long and so happily subsisted between the two sister Republics.

Permit me also to express the confident hope of the Government I have the honor to represent, and my own heartfelt desire, that the wise administration of Your Excellency may secure and promote the blessings of peace and prosperity among all the people of the Argentine Confederation for many, very many, years to come."

The President replied as follows:

"MR. MINISTER:

With the utmost pleasure I receive the dispatches accrediting you near the Argentine Government as Resident Minister for the United States of America.

Before your arrival you had already a fine and clear road open to you for the easy and agreeable fulfillment of your mission, for it is well known how much sympathy and respect the Argentine nation feels toward the Great Republic of the North, which has served as the model for our political institutions; and it is our noble ambition to reach one day the point of liberty and progress from which your country at present looks down on an astonished universe.

Be assured, Mr. Minister, that the Argentine nation accepts with pride the title of 'sister-Republic' with which you have saluted us, and this title moreover expresses the mutual esteem that binds our countries together and tends to strengthen the ties of amity and commerce, which have always happily been loyal and sincere.

May Heaven guard these friendly relations for successive ages, and favor our country, as you desire, with the same blessings of peace and liberty that it has so prodigally bestowed on the United States. As regards yourself, personally, Mr. Minister, you come among us preceded by a high and honorable reputation, and I trust that you will be a worthy successor of Mr. KIRK, whose noble character has left profound sympathies among us."

A very friendly conversation followed between the General and Vice-President, in which several of the Ministers present joined, who were severally introduced to the General. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and can be taken as a guarantee that the friendly relations that have happily existed so long, will continue to do so undisturbed.

OBITUARY.

Death of Prof. Henry Vethake, of Philadelphia.

HENRY VETHAKE, for many years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Sunday, Dec. 16, aged 75 years. He filled, during the closing years of his life, the post of Professor in the Polytechnic College. He was a native of Europe, and was educated in that country. On his arrival in this country, he became Professor of Mathematics, first in Princeton College, and next in Dickenson College, from which he passed to the corresponding professorship in the Pennsylvania University. He was the author of an interesting work on *The Principles of Political Economy,* published in 1838, and edited the supplementary volume of the *Encyclopedia Americana,* published in 1847. He was noted as a chess-player, and the editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* thus refers to him:

"Twenty years ago, when we were first familiar with Mr. VETHAKE's play, he stood in the very front of that numerous band of strong players of which Philadelphia at that time could boast; and very few there were, indeed, to whom he was not accustomed to give heavy odds. In fact, it was a subject of some complaint, that the Professor clung with too much tenacity to this mark of superiority, and failed to yield it after the fact of superiority had become doubtful. The character of the Professor's play was careful and deliberate, without being unpleasantly slow, and his combinations so uniformly justified his reflection by their effectiveness, that no lover of the game could weary of his deliberation. It was our good fortune to watch his contests with nearly all of those who were then known in Philadelphia as good chess-players, or who reached that reputation later. Mr. VETHAKE himself, indeed, did not play very frequently, for his academic duties afforded him little opportunity; but his arrival invariably created a stir of pleasure and expectation. For ten years past and more, declining health and the pressure of duties had caused him to abstain from his favorite recreation, so that to chess-players his loss is more a memory than a present grief."

Death of Prof. Nathaniel Cross, of Nashville.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, Dec. 18.

In common with many of our fellow-citizens, we were surprised and grieved yesterday to hear of the decease of Prof. NATHANIEL CROSS. It is about forty years since Prof. CROSS commenced his useful and honorable career in Nashville. He was a native of New-Jersey, and was graduated at Princeton College. Soon afterwards he removed to this city, where, with remarkable patience and unity of purpose, he has passed a long life in the arduous labors of an educator. For nineteen years he occupied the classical chair in the University of Nashville. The great multiplication of denominational colleges in Tennessee and the adjoining States and the disastrous cholera epidemics led to the suspension of the College here in 1850. Since that time Prof. CROSS conducted a classical and mathematical school, either in the city or its vicinity, until recently. As an educator, perhaps no other person has had a career so long or more useful in Tennessee. Hundreds of young men, now filling high stations in every walk of life, owe their success in no small measure to his patient labors. He was a thorough and accurate scholar himself, and delighted to impart knowledge to others.

The Case of Dr. Prestley.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Dispatch, Dec. 19.

A meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery was held a few evenings ago, pursuant to a call issued at the request of several of the members, for the purpose of receiving the memorials for and against the reinstatement of Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D., as pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of this city. It was alleged that the call was irregular, inasmuch as it should have been issued by the Moderator instead of the Clerk, at the request of three or more members. The rule in such cases provides that should the Moderator be sick or absent, then the Clerk can call a meeting at the request of three members; but it appears that the Moderator was neither sick nor absent when the call was issued. The Presbytery, however, could have legalized the call had it been deemed necessary. The memorials *pro* and *con* were presented but not acted upon, as the Presbytery will hold a regular meeting in Birmingham on the 20th inst., at which time the memorials will be heard. The members of the Presbytery were interrogated pretty thoroughly as to their individual opinions in regard to the probability of the early reinstatement of the Doctor in his clerical office and functions. The responses are said not to have been of a very encouraging character, and it is now rumored the Doctor contemplates tendering the resignation of his pastoral charge. All things considered, this would doubtless prove the wisest course, and the only one least calculated to disturb the harmony of the congregation.

Scene on the Central Railroad—Arrest of a Counterfeiter—An Engineer Shot.

On Saturday afternoon a passenger got on the Central train at Troy, and when a short distance out gave Conductor BARHYDT a $20 bill to change in payment for his fare. The bill was well executed, and the conductor changed it. Upon further examination the bill proved to be a counterfeit, and before the train arrived at the Aqueduct the man was arrested and put in the baggage-car. The train stopped at the Aqueduct, and the prisoner here attempted to escape by jumping from the car. The conductor and another of the employés jumped after him, and the engineer, observing their movements, jumped from the engine and started for the party. As he approached, the man drew a revolver and fired at the engineer, inflicting a severe wound in his knee. After a violent struggle he was rearrested, firmly bound with cords and put back into the baggage car. He was sent back to Troy, and upon examining his pockets four other well-executed counterfeits were found in them. The prisoner gave his name as JACOB LONG. Before the discovery of the other bills he said that he had obtained the bill he gave the conductor from a person who had bought his watch, receiving one $20 bill and a $1 bill in payment. After the discovery of the other bills he was asked where he got the balance of the money, but declined to tell.

Murder of a Colored Man in Middlesex County, New-Jersey.

The Trenton *Gazette* states that on Tuesday last two colored men named JOHN REDICK and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, living on the farm of PETER PERRINE, in Monroe township, New-Jersey, got into an altercation, originating through WILLIAMS quarreling with REDICK's wife about an iron pot. Mr. PERRINE, hearing of the disturbance, went into the house, and at his request all parties agreed to keep quiet, after which he went home. As soon as he went out WILLIAMS went to his room and was heard to load his gun, after which he came out and said he could "soon settle the hash," and dared REDICK to follow him out of doors. WILLIAMS then went out, and against the remonstrances of the women, REDICK also stepped outside the door, saying he was not afraid of WILLIAMS. Just as he got outside WILLIAMS fired upon him, the ball passing through his lungs and heart. REDICK gave one exclamation and fell dead. WILLIAMS went on to Freehold, some eight or ten miles distant, and there gave himself up to an officer, saying he had shot REDICK in self-defence. An inquest was held upon the remains of REDICK, the Jury pronouncing the affair murder, and ordering WILLIAMS to be committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Steamer Resaca.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* states that its mention of the fears entertained by many respecting the safety of the United States steamer *Resaca,* which sailed from the Navy-yard at that place about Oct. 1 for San Francisco, has brought to light a half dozen letters from that vessel, some of which reached that city three weeks ago, but which were not mentioned or communicated to any newspaper. The *Resaca* went out under sail all the way (after clearing the land) and arrived at Point Petre, Guad., in twenty days from Portsmouth, "behaving tolerably well," the letters say, "and may do better than was anticipated."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 24.

CATTLE Market dull at decline of 25c. on extra and 10c. ℔ 100 on inferior to good. Slight runs from the West. No arrivals yesterday in consequence of the snow storm West. Good cattle in demand. Stock in yards mostly light and rough. Extra quality $14 to $16. Fat heavy Oxen and Steers $7 50 to $8 50; good, $11 to $14; fat Cattle and Steers, $6 25 to $7 50; fair, $9 50 to $11; Cows and Heifers, $5 to $6 50. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,512 head. SHIPPED—624 head. No transactions in Sheep worth reporting; prices nominal; heavy wooled, ℔ 100, $5 50 to $6 50; fair fine wooled Western Lambs $4 to $5. HOG Market quiet, at prices ranging from $6 to $6 25 for prime heavy, and $5 80 for stock and inferior city. Dressed Hogs $7 75 to $8. RECEIPTS—5,000 head. SHIPPED—400 head.

MOBILE, Monday, Dec. 24.

The market is rather bare of COTTON, with a light demand. The sales to-day were 700 bales, closing at 31c. for Middlings. Factors are generally sellers, at these quotations.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 25.

No transactions in Commercial circles to-day.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

Some of its Observances and Enjoyments.

The Services in the Churches—The Doings at the Charitable Institutions—The Feasting of Poor Children, and the Merry-Making Generally.

Each succeeding year adds to the numbers of those who celebrate the Christmas festival. In the Catholic and Episcopal churches it has long been recognized as the great festival of the year, but there were many who contended that the 25th of December was not the anniversary of the birth of our Savior, and were consequently opposed to celebrating that day. But, notwithstanding their opposition, the day found favor with the public, until it has nearly come to be recognized as the holiday *par excellence* of all the year. The peculiar association surrounding Christmas—the event we celebrate on that day—seems to bring to us all feelings of love of good fellowship, of good will, softening the heart and elevating it above the busy cares of money-getting and money-spending. We look upon our neighbors at that time as human beings, and feel a desire to fraternize with them. As with the birth of Christ came love and concord and good will to man, so, on each succeeding anniversary of his natal day, the halo of these blessed attributes of His seems to expand and to some extent rest upon each one of his creatures. Never before has the day been so universally celebrated in New-York as it was yesterday. For days all shops and stores wherein suitable presents could be purchased have been thronged by pleasant buyers, who chose such gifts for their friends as should remind them of the giver's love. Every one complained of being "short," but nevertheless it will be found that the expenditures for Christmas gifts this year have never been exceeded. Churches, Sunday schools, public schools, charitable institutions, and prisons enjoyed, each in its own way, the great festival, as well as did every private family. Christmas trees, and sumptuous Christmas dinners abounded, and many a nearly famished unfortunate was yesterday made glad with a stomach full of good things. Perhaps the greatest beauty of the Christmas festival is that by some unaccountable means we are one and all induced to pause for a moment amid our money-getting or our pleasures and contemplate the condition of our less fortunate fellows, and to contribute our mite toward alleviating their sufferings. In so large a City as this it is impossible to compute the number of those who are suffering daily for the necessaries of life. That others, from their abundance yesterday sought to minister to their wants for one day at least, let the record below speak. While the poor and the needy were getting their fill of fat turkeys and plump chickens, juicy beef and wholesome potatoes, the juveniles were gathering toys and sugar plums from scores of Christmas trees.

Observances in the Protestant Episcopal Churches.

KRUMMACHER, the celebrated German divine, has given the following beautiful ideal of the Christmas festival, which includes a truthful description of the manner of its observance throughout Europe, and which we regard as a fitting illustration with which to introduce our notice of the celebrations in our churches yesterday: "Suppose that a stranger from another world were to descend to our earth, with senses so constituted that he could in one moment take in all the countries of Christendom, and at the same time perceive all the transactions of which they were the scene. Suppose that the time was the morning of Christmas Day, and that he took his stand on a high mountain so high as to command a view of all the kingdoms of the world 'in a moment of time.' Then let the sound of innumerable church-bells be borne to his ears, and the sight of endless crowds of festive worshippers be presented to his eyes, and let him hear at the same time the sound of rejoicing choruses in every sanctuary, and every prayer and sermon sending forth its notes of jubilee! How great would be the stranger's excitement! How eager his desire to learn the origin of such a festival of the world! But were he gifted with the power of looking backward into time, as well as around him into space, and were he guided by some equally gifted spirit, not to an ancient field of battle, not to the capital of some great empire and the palace of illustrious kings, but to a poor village in an obscure land, to a lowly stable with a mean, travel-worn woman in it, and a new-born infant lying in scanty swaddling-clothes amid the straw of a manger; and were he told that it was the birth of this neglected child that had excited the universal jubilee, how would his wonder rise and transcend all expression!"

TRINITY CHURCH.

If the capacity of Trinity Church had been thrice what it is, it would have been fully occupied by worshippers yesterday forenoon. As it was, the jam was uncomfortable, if not dangerous. Only one police officer was at each door, and he was mixed up with the surging crowd so as to be of no more use in preserving order than any one of the be-squeezed and almost demolished ladies, who strove to fight against the crowd with their patience and their hope. At one time a band of Eighth Ward thieves sealed the doorway on the north side of the church in such a way as to baffle all perseverance on the part of those who sought to get out, or those who endeavored to get in.

The interior of the church was elaborately decorated with evergreens. The chancel presented a very attractive appearance, and the lighted candles gave to the scene that true Christmas effect which is calculated to make the mind experience the festal sensation of the olden time. "To us a Son is given," together with the titles of the Messiah worked in laurel over the altar, were the admonitions appropriate to the great feast. The lamb and the cross also appeared wreathed in laurel. The musical programme included the processional hymn, "O Come All Ye Faithful," to the familiar Portuguese hymn tune; the "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" in C, by BOYCE; the anthem "O Thou That Tellest," with the recitatives and chorus, "These Shepherds Watched Their Flocks, &c.," from the Messiah. The solos were sung by Masters GRANDIN, SUMMERS and RAEBURN. The other singers who took leading parts were Masters O'REILLY and EHRLICK, and Messrs. YATMAN, HUBBARD and JACKSON, all under the direction of Mr. ARTHUR MESSITER, organist and choirmaster, assisted by Mr. W. A. DILLER.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

This good old-fashioned looking edifice had its interior handsomely and profusely decorated, the massive columns were enveloped by spruce branches, the front of the gallery was neatly festooned, and the panels in front of the organ gallery bore the announcement, "The Word was made flesh. Alleluiah." The congregation here was not so crowded. The audience which occupied the lower part of the house were secured from crowding by being locked in, and the poor in the galleries had the Gospel preached to them and listened gladly.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

The decorations at St. John's were also abundant. The fronts of the galleries bore the inscriptions, "A light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of thy people Israel;" "My soul doth magnify the Lord, my spirit has rejoiced in God, my Saviour," and "He shall save His people from their sins," in green cloth. Green festoons of laurel radiate from the centre of the ceiling to its extremities. The musical programme included a selection from HANDEL's "Messiah," which was sung by the choir of men and boys, in all thirty voices. The following was the arrangement: Recitative—"For, behold darkness shall cover the earth;" aira—"The people that walked in darkness," and the chorus—"For unto us a child is born."

THE OTHER CHURCHES.

The interior decorations of the Episcopal Churches generally appeared to vie with each other in taste and

Continued on Eighth Page.

TREASURY REPORT—SOME OF ITS ERRORS.

The Secretary Underrates the Industry of the Country—Increase of Building—Prosperity of the West and South—Crops—Ships—Tariff.

THE BRECHES, Friday, Dec. 14, 1866.

I am not defending either high taxes or depreciated currency (although both may be necessary) when I say that the Secretary of the Treasury is materially mistaken in the facts which bear on this question. There ought to be at Washington a department of statistics—not as an adjunct of the Treasury Department or of any one, but as a scientific institution, ascertaining all the facts of the country and their relations to one another, and furnishing other departments of the Government information. In time this will be done, but it can only be done by men who have not merely a power of accumulating figures, but who can understand the philosophy of science and take a comprehensive view of the country. The following paragraph will illustrate both the views and errors of the Secretary:

"The same causes—a redundant currency and high taxes—that prevent ship-building, tend to prevent the building of houses and even of manufactories. So high are prices of every description that men hesitate to build dwellings as fast as they are required, and thus rents are so advanced as to be oppressive to lessees, and the healthy growth of towns and cities is retarded. So it is in regard to manufactories. Mills which were built before the war can be run profitably, but so expensive are labor and materials that new mills cannot be erected and put into operation with any prospect of fair returns upon the investment, unless upon the expectation that taxes will remain as they are, and prices be sustained, if they are not advanced. The same causes are injuriously affecting agriculture and other interests, which it is not necessary to particularize. It is everywhere observed that existing high prices are not only oppressing the masses of the people, but are seriously checking the development, growth and prosperity of the country."

Now, I suppose that no man who was familiar with this country would suppose that in 1866, we were not a prosperous people? or that the "masses of the people were oppressed?" On the contrary, he would be compelled to believe that the country was seldom or ever more prosperous, the people never less oppressed or more productive. The truth is, the Secretary draws on his imagination for his facts. But I shall not rest the case with an assertion—I shall give some practical evidences which no man can mistake.

1. The Secretary says that buildings, factories, mills, &c., are retarded and prevented by currency, taxes, &c. Now, we do not know how many more might have been built under a different state of things, but we do know what has been done, and I unhesitatingly say that this country never put up so many buildings in one year as in the year 1865-'66. I can give many facts. The State of Ohio contains nearly three millions of people, and in the year 1865-'66 the number of new structures built was five thousand greater than in the previous year, and more than were put up in any one year. Here is one striking fact. Chicago claims to have built several thousand buildings—of course this must be taken with allowance for Chicago—and Louisville, Kentucky, claims to have erected buildings by the acre. Now go South. Richmond is rebuilt; Atlanta is fast rebuilding; Memphis is growing with unprecedented rapidity, and New-Orleans regaining her place as the great City of the Gulf. Here I want Mr. McCULLOCH to make a note on "rehabilitation." The South is rehabilitating itself in the only way possible to this generation. What nonsense it is to talk of rehabilitating the South by sending a few members to Congress! Honest industry and honest repentance are the only means of grace left to the rebels. Let us proceed. All through the far West buildings are going up, mines opening and factories erecting; and, more than this, the school-house and the church are going up by their side. From the Alleghanies to the Pacific is one great school of industry. Immigration is increasing, population swelling, and the people have very few of those political pests which afflict the South and the East. The bitterest of Copperheads they have, but they have no ALEXANDER STEPHENS, or ANDREW JOHNSON, or WENDELL PHILLIPS, or CHARLES SUMNER, or any of that vagarious class. The West loves common sense, and when a man fails in it, he is sent to the great hospital of invalids at Washington, or left to write for the newspapers. In truth, the Secretary is widely mistaken. The currency and taxes have not repressed industry or enterprise, or oppressed the masses of the people. The coming year 1867, if the country be not afflicted with a pestilence, will be one of extraordinary activity and development.

2. "The same causes are injuriously affecting agriculture," &c. This is just about as true as the other statement. The farmer does not pay the internal revenue at all. The Secretary may go along a country road and take the first ten farmers he comes to, and not more than one in ten pays the National Treasury a cent of tax. I pay an income tax; but the farmer across the road don't pay a copper. Does he pay it on corn or pork? Not a bit of it. The tax is paid by the distiller and the manufacturer, who charge it to the consumer. Is the farmer affected by the currency? Not a bit. His products are raised by labor, and labor is not so high as his products are. Besides, the difference between gold and paper is a fixed quantity, and he can have gold or paper as he pleases. There is no class of people in this country so well off as the farmers are; and precisely because of that Mr. McCULLOCH will make no headway with his schemes. But it is true that Providence has interfered with some of the crops this year. The four great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky had in 1866 full half the wheat crop. This is a very material fact, for it is the loss of the surplus which we might have exported. On the other hand, the corn crop is immense, and the West will be in no way troubled to keep and fatten its animals, from which a very large portion of the money profits of the West are derived. The Secretary's remarks on ship-building are not as erroneous as the others; but they do not state the whole truth. The original cause of diminishing our tonnage and increasing the foreign was the war, which exposed our ships to privateers. A year and a half is not enough to recover from that. The Secretary, however, fails to give the main fact, on which an accurate judgment can be formed—that is, the amount of ships built in this country in 1865-'66 as compared with former years. We shall get that a year hence, when it pleases the Printing Department of the Government to issue the public documents. In the meantime I venture to say, (at a guess,) that there was more tonnage built in this country the last year than there was the year previous. What, then, is the Secretary complaining of? If it be true that ships can be built in Canada cheaper than in Maine, it is not on account of the currency at all; for, if the Maine man converted his currency into gold, a dollar will be the same in Canada as Maine. The gold dollar of the Canadian can be sold for the sum paid by the Maine man. The currency has nothing to do with it. What has? Under all foreign Governments, Canada included, labor is cheaper. Then we have the taxes on ship materials, whatever they are. Now, all this can be remedied, just as in other manufactures, by putting a discriminating tariff on foreign ships and foreign materials—and this ought to be done, if it is needed. We are not legislating in this country for foreign commerce. It does not amount to a tenth of our internal commerce, and the number of people interested in it are not more than one in a thousand. The country has got intelligent enough to understand this. The importers and foreign agents in our great cities will have the same equal rights and just treatment as any other class of people; but they must not suppose that a great nation is to turn its legislation on their ideas and interest. The currency is made for the convenience of the people. The tariff is arranged to suit the interests of the greatest number.

I do not know precisely what the Secretary means by equalizing the taxes and tariff, but, whatever he means, there is but one practical thing to do; this is to raise the tariff as much as the manufactures are taxed, especially on iron, woolens and cottons. We do not want to take the tax from the raw material, but to raise the tariff on the manufactured articles. We have imported four hundred millions of dollars in foreign merchandise this year. To pay for it, the Secretary says, we have exported gold and United States bonds. We ought to export neither. The resumption of specie payments will take place the moment we can keep our own gold in our own country. The Secretary of the Treasury puts the cart before the horse, and I am afraid will continue to do so till he gets his professorship in the university, where he may retire with the laurels of literature green upon his brow. In the meantime I rejoice to believe that the prosperity of my country does not depend upon the perversity of politicians or the vagaries of philosophy. God has given it greater and nobler blessings than those which human genius can invent or human depravity destroy.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

VIRGINIA.

Change of Feeling Respecting the Constitutional Amendment—How a Delegate Regards the Question—The Legislative Recess—Real Ignorance of the People Respecting the Amendment—The Opposition of the Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 24, 1866.

The time is so rapidly approaching when Congress must deal definitely with the State now unrepresented, that it becomes important that all possible light shall be thrown upon the present state of feeling in those States. In what I shall now say about Virginia I am narrating what I am certain is truth.

Until a day very recent there was no Virginian of influence who would argue at all about the Constitutional Amendment in any of its aspects; and that the reverse of this statement is now true; that the Amendment is now being very vigorously discussed in private, and its intrinsic hideousness to Southern eyes very bitterly and frequently declared in public, show the great change that has of late come upon the people. The whole truth is, that the Amendment is beginning to be viewed as a possible means of giving the State political status and stability, and thereby beginning to build anew industrial prosperity. There is now a daily increasing conviction that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to put an end to the uncertainty which has for so long a time kept business in a prostrated condition; it is beginning to be admitted that anything is preferable to the present condition of affairs. A gentleman of this city, who is in every sense a representative man, thoroughly identified with this people, said to me yesterday, that the pauperism of the whole community being certain to result from a continuance of the present status; anything was preferable to it. "We must live, Sir; men, women and children must eat, and they cannot be fed without remunerative industry, a thing we cannot have until our political status is fixed. Not a dollar will seek investment here now, and we have none; without money there can be no business carried on; in short, this state of uncertainty must have a speedy end or ruin awaits us—the Constitutional Amendment, a territorial condition—*anything* to end the state of suspense so that people can know upon what to depend and can make calculations accordingly." I have given the idea of this gentleman rather than attempted to quote him literally, but I have done enough to show that business men of Virginia are beginning to realize the irksomeness of the present condition of affairs and to wish for a speedy change.

All that stands in the way of an immediate ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the present Legislature of Virginia is a matter of feeling. I can best show this by giving a very recent conversation with a prominent member of the House of Delegates. Discussing the Amendment *con amore*, the delegate remarked: "For the sake of peace, of political certainty, I am perfectly willing to make the surrender of political power called for by the Amendment in the reduction of our representation. If that were all there was in it, I would vote to ratify it to-morrow. I will go further, and say that if I could confine the disqualifying clause to myself, I would vote for that also. I would gladly debar myself from holding office, or of voting, to put an end to the present state of affairs. But how can I vote that you shall not hold office, nor Gen. LEE, nor any of all the great host who stood with us and fought with us. Why, Sir, I can't do it. I could not look my fellow-men in the face after doing such a thing; and, while I do not doubt that almost every man who supported the Confederacy would individually give bonds to the United States not to hold an office if it would bring peace, to ask any Southern Legislature to say that they shall not hold office, simply because they have been in the service of the Confederacy, is, in my opinion, asking too much of human nature. The Northern States, as the conquering power, might put these conditions upon us and we might have no cause of complaint, but to ask us to impose them upon ourselves is absurd. Now, they say we may do worse by not accepting the Amendment; that THAD. STEVENS will push his Enabling Act to a final passage, and we will thereby become simply vassals of the National Government; and to all that I simply reply it will be the act of the Federal Government—not mine. I will bear the chain, it is true, but they the shame, it shame there be; but, on the other hand, if we settle the political future by ratifying the Amendment, the shame is all ours."

This, in brief, is the chief argument made against the Amendment, and it is only recently it has even this deference paid it. But, on the other hand, there has been a great deal of quiet insistance on the advantages that would result from the Legislature acting affirmatively on the question; and the reply is made to the matter of feeling that the General Assembly would be only accepting the terms of the conqueror, and the South, being entirely powerless to avoid any terms whatever that the dominant party of the North may see proper to inflict, no possible dishonor can attach to the Southern people in at once accepting the best that can be had. At this point the conviction is now always expressed that the Amendment is the best that can be obtained; that prompt action is necessary to secure even this; that if not soon accepted other and harsher terms will be imposed, and the climax is reached by asserting that the extremists among the Radicals do not wish the Amendment ratified, and that the Southern States can do these extremists no greater harm than by promptly ratifying the Amendment.

I have endeavored to show the state of public feeling by briefly noting the chief points made by the opponents and advocates of the Amendment, but the task would not be entirely fulfilled without stating the tenets held in common by both, and these are that anything is preferable to the present state of affairs; that, divested of the question of feeling, there is no insuperable objection to the Amendment, and that, practically, it would operate to the advantage of the Commonwealth, as it would turn over the conduct of public affairs to the young men, thus ridding the State of the scheming politicians of the last generation.

The members of the Legislature have dispersed to their homes for the Christmas holidays, and have taken these leading notes and many collaterals with them, to be turned over and considered in their own minds, and discussed with their constituents; and while I do not say that on their return they will proceed to ratify the Amendment, I do affirm what I know to be the fact, that they are seriously considering the proposition in all its lights, and that is something they had no intention of doing when they assembled here at the beginning of the month. If it be true that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," the Virginia Legislature ought to be very thoroughly leavened shortly after the reassembling. From the gross ignorance of the nature of the Amendment pervading the people, I am afraid the consultations with the constituents will not be very productive; and as another phase of the question it may not be amiss to give an instance of this ignorance. A gentleman extensively engaged in business here, and, moreover, a man of education and fair intelligence, asked me to-day if the Amendment did not enact negro suffrage for the Southern States, and when I told him that, on the contrary, it left the suffrage to be regulated entirely by the States, he seemed much astonished, saying that he had always understood differently, and that his acquaintances generally had entertained the same view as himself. When I further procured a copy of the Amendment, and he had read it and thoroughly comprehended its purport, he expressed the opinion that if every man in the State could be thoroughly informed of the nature of the proposition, the people would compel their representatives to its ratification. I give this incident for precisely what it is worth: to me it was surprising, and as such I have given it.

I may add that the leaven at work in the Legislature has as yet met no encouragement from the Press of the State, which continues as vehemently opposed to the Amendment as ever. On the surface, the sentiment of the State appears as overwhelmingly upon one side as ever, but the contrary current underneath has begun to beat up against it. It has been a hopeful task to watch its efforts thus far, and here are such indications that bid us hope to the end.

H. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Necessity of Educating the Blacks.

RIVERSIDE PLANTATION,
BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

I have observed that the New-York Freedmen's Association are shortened for funds insomuch that they have been obliged to contract their operations somewhat, and to refuse teachers unless such as were specially provided for by parties who bound themselves to sustain them in the field. The cause—a serious falling off in the contributions of the public to their treasury. This surprises me, for if there is any one way in which the black man can be benfitted, and without which he cannot be benefitted, it is in the matter of their education. Not only so, but education is the only thing that can make him of any benefit to the common weal, whether in an economical or moral point of view. It needs no argument to the candid man to prove that intelligent labor is of more profit than ignorant labor, or that a developed moral nature is useful and safe in proportion to development. Besides, any one with half an eye can see how rapidly things are tending to the investing the negro with civil rights, including that of the ballot; and most certainly nothing can be more dangerous to the body politic than the giving these ignorant masses the power of the vote without the intelligence requisite to the proper use of so tremendous a power. You have but to look at the perfect immunity with which a few demagogues who control the vote of the "great unwashed" in the City of New-York, plunder its citizens and dispense its official patronage, to comprehend the condition in which the whole State of South Carolina would speedily be, should civil rights accrue to the freedmen and education fail. And not only so, but the great majority of the white population are just as ignorant, if not as degraded, as the blacks, and these same whites are going to be swayed by the intelligent few, and their vote controlled, just as it always has been, unless education enlightens and renders the judgment independent, and melts away prejudices. If the vote is popularized, as it most certainly will be, we shall see either an intelligent Democracy, like the rural population of the Northern States, or an aristocracy of rascality, founded on machine voting, like that which rules the City of New-York. There is no alternative. There are some who pretend that the ex-slave will not trust his former master, and hence will not be controlled in his vote by him—all of which is worse than nonsense—it is folly. He has a human nature, and will, like white men, always go in favor of that man or that action by which his bread and butter comes to him the easier. If you don't believe it, come down here and live among them on a plantation with me three or four years, and you will find how true was the remark one of them made to me once: "hungry be my masse, and close be my missus." So if a score or more white men controlled the destiny of the State in former times, by controlling the vote of the ignorant masses of whites, they will do the same thing again when the ballot is extended to simply an increased mass of ignorance. No argument is needed to show how brutish a mere laborer is without any mental development or moral enlightenment. Hence the extreme importance of education for all classes and colors South, whether you look at it from a political or benevolent stand-point. Therefore, I say, that there is no cause which should be more at the heart of every true patriot, every true Christian, every true philanthropist. It is going to be a long work, and it will test the patience and charity of the benevolent for many years, for the development needed will not take place either in a day or a year. The Association can be trusted, but if people prefer not to trust, they can select teachers of their own, become responsible for their support, let them report to their patrons, send them to the field through the Association. And for Heaven's sake don't send some poor sentimental thing with novels and "love for the poor negro" on the brain, but take a person of settled character, plain common sense, with a background of honest humility, and with sufficient self-sacrifice to teach, if need be, contrary to her or his own notions or preferences. Beware always of "literary characters," for they are sure to possess so much knowledge that it is impossible to teach them anything, and a teacher here has many things to learn, as well as to unlearn. And I will finish this subject by saying, if the good people North know what they are about, they will with a free purse send teachers South, as fast as the associations can locate them; but select with the greatest care, for good teachers are very rare. I do not wish to imply that in any general sense teachers are vicious. Such stories are to some extent circulated North, but they are bare falsehoods.

H.

UTAH.

The Murder of Dr. Robinson—Dull Times—The Liquor Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Thursday, Nov. 29, 1866.

The excitement connected with the murder of Dr. ROBINSON has entirely subsided, and the city is once again as quiet as a country village. No clue to the perpetrators has yet been obtained—nothing made manifest further than what was made known at the inquest. In all probability this affair will remain secret until doomsday, when all secrets will be proclaimed and final judgments given.

Among the merchants and storekeepers generally of this city there is much complaint of dull times. Some say they never knew things so dull. Money is scarce, so everybody says. Fortunes are not made so quickly as they were two years ago, when the Montana gold mines were attracting so much attention, and when there were, comparatively, very few merchants in this city or Territory. The cry of dull times, therefore, in this city must not be taken as indicative of nothing being done, but of some houses not doing as much business as they once did. There are now a hundred houses doing business in this city, in place of the ten of two or three years ago. There is a large business done in this city now, but when divided among a large number of candidates, there cannot be the lion's share to each of them.

The business of building new stores of all sorts and fashions and sizes has been more than ordinarily busy the past season, and even now continues, in spite of the advancing Winter. Some of the structures are of stone, and creditable to much older and more thickly populated cities, and some are partly of brick. The slighter buildings, of which there are a large proportion, are of lath and plaster, or frame and adobe, somewhat after the fashion of the ancient frame and brick structures of old England, though, of course, in every way slighter, and less prodigal of timber. A few buildings are of concrete, or frame and concrete. Most of the buildings, except the rock ones, are plastered.

Among the buildings in course of erection is the new Tabernacle for Mormon worship, two-thirds of the immense roof of which is finished. I said immense roof, for the building appears all roof, being of very peculiar construction, and something like the bottom of an immense old-fashioned "tub" ship, turned upside down, and most of the vessel above the water line sunk in the ground. For architectural appearance it is a "whale's back," towering up above any other building in the city. It may be, when finished, of great convenience and capicity for large assemblies, but it will always be an eyesore.

The liquor question in this city exhibits just now a popular phase. There was a long and strenuous attempt by the authorities to have the whole business in the hands of the Corporation, and stringent ordinances were passed in that view. Eventually every place of the kind in the city was closed except the City Liquor Store; billiard-rooms all closed also. But this did not work satisfactorily, and a number of citizens petitioned the City Council to close even the only liquor-store left, which was done accordingly. For a few weeks thenceforth Salt Lake City was an exceedingly dry place, even to moderate drinkers, to say nothing of the sufferings of the more thirsty souls, for not a glass of "glycerine" of any kind could be bought or given away legally. How the regular old topers endured the privation I am unable to say, but if they did endure it some of them undoubtedly could give graphic pictures of their experience, for this is an uncommonly arid region, and habitual thirst is hard to endure, even in the humid parts of the country.

However, all these afflictions are past and gone. The city authorities have cogitated over the matter and have come to what is, perhaps, the most prudent conclusion they could. They have begun to issue licences for liquor establishments, in limited number and at a high figure, and billiard rooms the same. The fountains of Bacchus are once more set legally flowing, and much rejoicing there must be and is in consequence. Licenses now replenish the City treasury, in the place of fines.

Some of the freight trains of the merchants of this city, with goods from the Missouri River, have not yet arrived at their destination. This uncommon lateness is due to several contingencies—a more than usually wet Summer, Indian depredations and late rains, a mild and continued "soft" weather. Some of the wagons are within a score or two of miles of the city, and have been for two or three weeks within a hundred miles, but unable to make more than a snail's progress, the wheels going up to their hubs in the mire. The roads are popularly declared to be worse than ever before.

NEW-HAVEN.

Yale College and its Affairs—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1866.

We are now enjoying here clear, crisp Winter weather, with just enough snow to make sleigh rides a matter of anticipation and not of actual enjoyment. This evening is the coldest we have yet experienced, the thermometer standing at zero. Yesterday the Winter vacation of Yale College commenced, and continues until Jan. 2, 1867. The absence of the students would make the staid City of Elms unusually dull but for the counteracting effect of the holidays. The junior appointments for the junior exhibition which takes place next April were announced by the Faculty yesterday. The appointments indicate that the exhibition will be of the usual merit. Events of note in college history during the term just closed have been very meagre. The thanksgiving jubilee was omitted for the first time since the establishment of the custom, and the prospect is that it will be like the pow-wow and the burial of Euclid, become extinct through the discouraging efforts of the Faculty in relation to them. The jubilee last year was celebrated with plays, whose language equaled the "Black Crook" in unchaste hints. This led the Faculty to impose conditions on the performance this year, which had the effect of discouraging the Committee to such an extent that the thing was given up. The main conditions were that there should be an original Greek play, and that there should be no female characters represented in any of the plays. This last was too much, and so disappointed Sophmores and Freshmen spent a dreary night of it.

College officers are now greatly interested in the erection of a new College Chapel, to serve as a memorial building for those heroes of the College who sacrificed their lives in the late war for the defence of the nation. The plans for the building have already been decided upon. They were designed by VAUX & WITHERS, architects, in New-York, one of the four firms that submitted plans from which the selection was finally made. The style of the architecture is Gothic. The Church, it is thought, will be situated on College-street, half-way between Elm and Chapel streets, so that when the new dormitories, now in contemplation, are erected they will form three sides of the quadrangle, with the Chapel in the centre of the fourth side. The Church will have a double transept, one in front which will be the larger of the two, and will constitute the Memorial Chapel. Through the centre of this transept will be erected a stone tower with buttressed angles crowned with Gothic pinnacles, and the whole surmounted by a spire of stone. Between the two transepts will be the nave, which will rise to a vaulted story supported by pillars. On either side will be two ambulatories, the walls of which may contain memorial tablets. The nave terminates in a small transept with galleries across either end. In the rear end of the Church will be a shallow recess, on one side of which there will be an organ and on the other a door to the pastor's study. In the small transept the officers of the College will sit, while the students will occupy the nave. With the building constructed in this manner those who enter the Church pass through the Memorial Hall before arriving at the chapel. It is estimated that the chapel will cost $150,000. Of this amount $40,000 have already been secured, $30,000 of which was the gift of Mr. JOSEPH BARTELL. It is expected that those interested in this memorial building, friends of Yale, will soon furnish the remaining sum required.

The pulpits of the late DR. DUTTON, of North Church, and of DR. CLEVELAND, of the Third Church, have recently been filled. Rev. E. L. CLARK, of Boston, has accepted the pastorate of the former, and Rev. Mr. GREGORY, of Troy, N. Y., that of the latter. Both gentlemen are men of ability.

Last evening a fire occurred here which came near proving of the most disastrous character to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Their car-house took fire from an engine and was consumed, destroying two engines. Adjoining was a round house, in which at the time were ten engines. Through the desperate exertions of the firemen the building was protected and the road saved the loss of nearly all its engines and its extensive repair shop here. The loss sustained will reach about $30,000, on which there was a good insurance. The scene presented at the fire was one of the grandest ever beheld in the city. Not less than five thousand people were watching the conflagration from the tops of cars, houses and lumber in the vicinity, while the excitement and uproar in the round house, caused by the men trying to remove the ponderous engines, seemed like a Pandemonium.

J. S. P.

CO-OPERATION.

Progress of the Idea in Troy—The Co-operative Grocery Store—The Free Reading-room—Co-operative Foundry—Cost of Living.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

Many have been the theories constructed by reformers for increasing the welfare of mankind, either by diminishing the amount of their labor or by augmenting the remuneration which they will receive. Just now, the most popular idea among those who are most deeply affected is to decrease the hours of work to eight, whereby, they claim, with greater ease they can obtain an equal amount of compensation. Yet there is by no means that unanimity among the mechanics and workingmen of the land which is necessary to impress the idea fully upon the public generally, and many of the most intelligent are turning their attention to those methods by which alone they can be relieved from strikes—that most fatal drawback to their condition, and a remedy to be dreaded almost equally with the disease. This, they think, has been obtained in coöperative labor. Each man then becomes an employer as well as an employe, and has an interest in the success of the undertaking which can be felt by no stranger. There is no question of wages, for that is determined by the amount of gain, and an increased scale is to be paid only by diminishing profits. Trades Unions cannot dominate over him, for he is an employer; and it has never been claimed that their power, which is delegated, extends over that class. If, with the theory, the practice is found to work well, a relief has indeed been found from many of the evils of the laboring classes. They are no longer merely working men, selling their time to middlemen, but are also the middlemen, reaping the profits which would otherwise be divided among both. In France, it is said, such associations are common, and in England the societies at Rochdale have had an eminent success. In the United States, so far as known, their numbers are few, and the project cannot be said to have been seriously undertaken. Troy is the first and foremost city in the Union for her attention to trades' matters, and her workmen will compare favorably with those of any other place.

Five or six years ago there were but two or three trade societies in Troy—the moulders and printers being the chief. No pressing need was felt for any, for long custom had dictated the prices of labor and the measures and habits of each trade. As the war went on, however, and workmen became scarce, and the increased cost of living imperatively demanded an increased amount of wages, they became more numerous, until at the present time there are twenty-five or six, some three or four being those of women. Some of these have but a nominal strength, and their influence amounts to nothing, but there are fifteen or sixteen well-organized Trades Unions besides. As no one society was felt to be independent of the other, they combined under the name of the Trades' Assembly of Troy, and a delegated body from each handicraft acted as the Parliament of the Workingmen. With their operations as the workingmen of Troy we have nothing to do; our present relations with them are as a body of joint workmen and capitalists, managing their own affairs, and toiling for their own advantage. They have established three enterprises of great value, of which the first was a co-operative store, the second a free reading-room, and the third a foundry. Each of them has had a measure of success, and they are all now conducted with enterprise and vigor.

THE CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY-STORE.

The principle of this may be said in brief to be selling at retail at wholesale prices. Although this result has not been completely reached, a considerable degree has, and the advocates claim that when its merits become better known the sales and the profits will become greater. Its history dates from the 10th of December, 1864, when it was set in operation by the Trades Assembly. The measure had been debated there for several meetings, and finally several public-spirited individuals set the wheels in motion. The location of the store was in a large, handsome building, in the centre of the burnt district, and it immediately had a good run of trade. All the housewives in the town speedily learned that excellent goods were to be obtained at a low price, with the prospect of a dividend every few months, and its floors were thronged with customers. Mr. WILLIAM CONNERY was chosen by the stockholders as manager, and he continued in that position nearly to the present time, when he resigned to go into business for himself. The charter was procured in April, 1865, after it had been in operation for a few months, and is obtained under a general law. The constitution of the society is such that the stock can only be held to a certain extent by any one individual, ten shares being the most, and each share being held at the value of $5. The number can be indefinite, and is only limited by the number of those who desire to belong to it. Some four hundred shares were subscribed for at the commencement. With the sum thus obtained they furnished their store, buying on thirty days' credit, mostly, and selling for cash. When any goods were disposed of to a stockholder the amount was entered by the clerk on a little pass-book, and every six months the total amount of goods bought was figured up, and a percentage declared to the buyer proportionate to his purchases. Another dividend was declared on stock also. These were for the last year six per cent. each, thus returning to a man who owned one share of stock and had obtained $200 worth of goods, the handsome amount of $12 30, which would be a saving of three weeks' consumption. It need not be wondered at that with such inducements purchasers were plenty, for their prices were cheap. Non-stockholders did not participate in these benefits, and all owners of shares were placed on equal terms. The owner of ten parts received no greater return on his purchases than the owner of one. It is true he had a small profit from his stock, but his money invested must necessarily be inconsiderable in proportion to the groceries bought. Nothing was kept on hand excepting these, and a messenger delivered them in all parts of the city. Their sales for the last six months were $27,000, and for the six months preceding $33,000, but very little less than that of the largest and best established retail groceries in that city. They have never endeavored to sell at a less rate than other merchants who deal for cash, but have always maintained a good reputation. Their expenses for clerk-hire and the salary of manager are about $75 per week, and the ordinary quantity of goods kept on hand varies from $6,000 to $7,000. They have now divided the establishment, one part being up town and the other part down town, and they ascribe the diminished sales of the last six months to this circumstance. Altogether, this may be deemed a success, although not so much so as could be wished. It has not advertised its business, and its expenses have been very light in proportion to its sales.

THE FREE READING-ROOM.

This is also the result of the wise care of the Trades Assembly. Hundreds of young men, living in boarding-houses, and having nowhere to spend their leisure time, bless the design and execution of this work. The rooms of the Free Library are located at the intersection of Grand, Division, and Fourth streets, and consist of two apartments, one of which is occupied as the reading-room, and the other as a conversation-room. In the evening, the latter is filled by different societies, who each pay $1 50 for the use per night. The number of periodicals is not large, but comprises six dailies and twelve weeklies and monthlies. Beside this, some friends have contributed an immense number of old periodicals, dating from the time of the old *Whig Review* down to the present. The rooms are thronged nightly by intelligent and respectable workingmen, and a very general interest is felt in the success of this undertaking. Here, too, is the spot where the labor interests of the City find a centre, for there are always many workingmen in attendance. A large number of volumes have been given to its library by citizens, among whom the most prominent are Hon. THOMAS B. CORVALL, and JOHN M. FRANCIS, Esq., the former gentleman, among other volumes, donating a set of "Cobbett's Weekly Register," and the latter over sixty books from his private library. The total number of volumes is about 700, some of them quite valuable. Other citizens have given stoves, chairs, and other necessary articles of furniture.

The credit of originating and carrying this on, from its opening in July, 1865, belongs to workingmen. The trades societies have taxed themselves five and ten cents per month, and individuals have given largely or their scanty means. It is emphatically a workingman's library and reading-room, and they appreciate it. The labor of the organization depended mainly upon J. J. FLYNN, a well-known workman in the city, who has labored uncessingly for its success. In this he has been assisted by the librarian, E. S. DOUGLAS, who is constantly in attendance during hours. They extend on week days from 8 in the morning to 10 at night, with the intermission of an hour for dinner and the same for supper. On Sundays the rooms are open for a brief period.

Its pecuniary condition has not been very flattering, for it has been hard work to obtain the funds necessary to carry it on. The salary of the librarian is $720 per year, and the other expenses make it foot up to nearly $1,400. With all the donations it has received, and the income derived from taxes on the various unions, with the rent of the rooms, it barely meets its engagements. To obviate this the Trades Assembly has remitted its authority over the matter, and an association has been formed to manage its affairs. They propose to sell tickets for $1, each of which will admit the purchaser to the use of the library, and will permit the drawing of books from its shelves. In that particular, it will no longer be free; but its periodicals will remain as before. Enough tickets, it is thought, will be sold to defray the cost of carrying on the institution without resorting to taxes or other devices. A debating society was in existence last Winter, and will continue this, and several interesting and profitable discussions are expected. It is also proposed to have a course of lectures during the Winter. Applications for this purpose have been made to GOUGH and other distinguished orators, and it is hoped they will be successful. ANNA E. DICKINSON gave one last Spring, but the result was not advantageous to the society. The gentle-fced but strong-minded lady did not draw. A neat and compact catalogue has recently been published, and the annual election of officers will take place on the 27th of December.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY.

This is the last act and youngest of these enterprises in Troy. Its preliminary organization was commenced in the little hall of the reading room during the great strike of last Winter. A general meeting of the stove and hollow-ware founders of the United States was held in Albany in February last, in which it was resolved that they would no longer submit to the dictations of the trades unions, but would manage their own affairs in their own way. On a certain day a notice would be posted in each establishment in the country, declaring to the workmen that they had resumed their authority, that committees of workmen could no longer interfere between their employees and themselves, and that as many boys should be used in their workshops as they thought fit. This was immediately resented, and the employers resorted to a lock-out in Troy and Albany. In the former place the manufacture of stoves is the most important branch of labor carried on, employing over seven hundred moulders and a large number of stove mounters, and divided among eleven firms. The lock-out continued about eight weeks, when the employers virtually gave in. They had used their expressions in a Pickwickian sense, and had meant nothing invidious. On the other hand, the moulders declared that their committees were only for themselves, and did not pretend to arbitrate between master and men. This strike lost Troy the value of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and both parties remained substantially as before.

One new and marked feature, however, was the establishment of a new foundry. Many workmen perceived that this matter was never to be finally settled until every man should become his own employer, and consequently, almost as soon as the lock-out commenced, they canvassed the project of a new foundry. The business is very profitable in any place where the great staples of iron and coal can be obtained with cheapness, and where good workmen are plenty. They had the moulders, and it was only necessary to obtain the capital to carry it on. One of the best known foundries offered its shop for sale to them, but they declined it, and determined to construct their own buildings. Subscriptions were obtained, meetings were held daily, and the adequate capital secured. An organization was effected by the election of SIMON F. MANN as Superintendent, with a sufficient Board of Trustees, articles of agreement signed, and the matter presented to the Legislature by the late JAMES S. THORN, Member of Assembly. They decided that no special act was required, and that the general act of corporation was sufficient. The plans and specifications for the new building were drawn up, the land purchased, and the work went on steadily and speedily. The strike ceased, but they did not intermit their labors. The agreements were commenced on the 10th of May, and on the 16th of July the foundry was in operation.

Enter it to-day, and you will see a model shop. The buildings are long and openly built, as they are everywhere, being one story on the inside, although looking to be two outside. Two structures, besides a wing, comprise the extent of the edifices, all of good substantial brick. The superintendent, Mr. MANN, is on hand to conduct those who may desire it through the buildings, and but few hollow-ware men leave Troy without an inspection. Every thing runs harmoniously, each man knowing his own place, and working with skill and energy. All are first-class hands, for they had the choice out of seven hundred when the measure was first debated, and the average amount of work is from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than any other establishment having the same number of men. All the employees are stockholders, with the exception of two apprentices, and the total number is forty-four. There are two outside holders of shares, so that the aggregate corresponds with that of the workmen. One of these owners is a lady who resides in New-York.

The site selected for the erection of the foundry was on the river side of River-street, the main road running from Troy to Lansingburgh, which, here, is almost in the country. A great lot on the map was bought, consisting of thirty-seven city lots, for which the price of $4,800 was paid, cash in hand. Nothing has been done on credit. The buildings were next put up, the machinery and tools purchased, coal and iron bought, and the foundry set in motion. They purchased from HYDE, the well-known stove man, the right to manufacture one or two of his patents, and also manufactured stoves for the other shops. Stove men this season have been driven with work, and the other founders in Troy were glad to obtain additional facilities for its execution. They have exhibited a very friendly feeling to the new enterprise, and have thrown no obstacle in its way. The capital invested in the buildings, ground and tools, is about $28,000, all paid up, and they now inventory of property between $30,000 and $31,000. A large stock of iron is on hand, sufficient, it is thought, to last until April, and other stock is plenty. During the Summer they have manufactured from 800 to 1,000 of their own cook-stoves, and about 5,000 for other parties, besides doing general jobbing. They melt about one and a half tons per day. It is a most beautiful operation to a bystander, to watch the streams of liquid fire, bubbling and boiling through the pipe into a large iron receptacle, while the workmen, like Vulcans, stand ground, each waiting for his turn to obtain the fiery fluid. Thirty-two moulders are employed in this department, using about 300 flasks in last July, but having now been augmented to 1,200. From 1,700 to 1,900 stoves are cast per month.

With this increase of stock on hand, the condition of the mechanic has been improved. Wages of moulders are very high, all through the country, for which the public has to pay in the increased cost of stoves and other wares and machinery. All the men in this foundry, who can, work by the piece, and we are told that the average wages of their workmen are about $30 per week, averaging about 8½ hours per day. This is in the Summer time. In the Winter their wages become less, for work is not done by artificial light, and the hours are not over 8 or 8½ per day. Still, Mr. MANN thinks their earnings will not be less than $25 per week. They have been enabled to pay off regularly every Saturday night since commencing, and owe no wages except to one or two hands, who have desired them to let it stand. This Winter they expect no lost time at all, except that occasioned by the laws of nature, while it is customary for like establishments to stop for two or three months, and some years they were closed four. When the market becomes glutted, and stoves are plenty, prices are naturally low, and no employer can manufacture them at an advantage. He must make a certain per cent. or it is no longer profitable. The co-operative man, however, have another resource. They manufacture more cheaply and with greater economy, as more work is done with the same amount of stock and tools, and there is less waste of material, and they can therefore produce at a little less, even if that little be only one or two per cent. That often makes the margin necessary to work with profit. Even should they work at a dead loss as manufacturers, they have their labor as workmen, and a tax of a dollar or two per week would not be severely felt. It would be nothing in comparison with the loss of a week's work. The Superintendent is very hopeful of the success of the undertaking, and thinks it is destined to be permanent. Such a conviction is general among the moiders of Troy, and frequent applications have been made for admission into the partnership. No estimate can be made as to the amount of percentage which will be returned to the shareholders, but a balance sheet will be exhibited on the first of January. Two hundred and eighty shares have been sold, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and the amount to be disposed of is unlimited by law.

The objections commonly made against these partnerships are that they are liable to termination by quarrels, and that dishonest and designing men obtain the control. These can only be answered by time, and if this and similar enterprises stand his magic test, their success may be regarded as assured. The managing force of the foundry consists of a superintendent, book-keeper, and foreman of the molders. Their united expense is less than $2,500 yearly, which would seem to be too small in proportion to the rent of the wages paid. It should be recollected, however, that they are heavy stockholders.

COST OF LIVING.

To estimate properly the wages paid in Troy the price of living should

OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for GOVERNOR at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	Reuben E. Fenton.	John T. Hoffman.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	11,534	11,320	22,854
Allegany	6233	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broome	5173	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattaraugus	5728	[illegible]	9148
Cayuga	7723	4078	[illegible]
Chautauqua	8750	3814	12,568
Chemung	3467	3384	6851
Chenango	5571	3989	9562
Clinton	3699	3580	7289
Columbia	5155	4883	10,042
Cortland	3872	2030	5902
Delaware	5348	3966	9314
Dutchess	7281	6081	13,371
Erie	12,538	13,129	25,705
Essex	3089	1933	[illegible]
Franklin	2858	1953	4809
Fulton and Hamilton	3283	2669	[illegible]
Genesee	3918	2495	6414
Greene	3210	3543	6753
Herkimer	5182	3832	[illegible]
Jefferson	8147	5314	13,463
Kings	19,634	29,165	[illegible]
Lewis	3182	2670	5854
Livingston	4555	3118	7673
Madison	5923	3519	9443
Monroe	10,066	8227	18,290
Montgomery	3619	3615	7234
New-York	33,492	80,677	114,253
Niagara	4716	3989	8709
Oneida	12,431	11,721	23,555
Onondaga	11,566	[illegible]	19,607
Ontario	5271	3673	9,146
Orange	7187	6497	13,684
Orleans	3585	[illegible]	5694
Oswego	8368	5490	13,858
Otsego	6335	[illegible]	12,134
Putnam	1339	1430	2780
Queens	3611	4574	8185
Rensselaer	9580	7504	17,099
Richmond	1508	2470	[illegible]
Rockland	1559	1973	3532
St. Lawrence	10,648	3146	13,799
Saratoga	6078	4191	10,274
Schenectady	2469	1998	4467
Schoharie	[illegible]	4668	[illegible]
Schuyler	2576	1884	4461
Seneca	2787	3114	[illegible]
Steuben	8021	5507	13,529
Suffolk	4083	3573	7656
Sullivan	2987	3521	6508
Tioga	3959	2779	6738
Tompkins	4456	2952	7408
Ulster	6789	7150	13,945
Warren	2522	1944	4466
Washington	5972	3035	9009
Wayne	6021	4026	10,047
Westchester	7519	8293	15,817
Wyoming	4105	2298	6403
Yates	2878	1476	4358
	366,315	352,526	719,195

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering Votes for Governor.

Alleghany County—R. E. Fenton received one vote.
Broome County—Hoffman received one vote.
Cattaraugus County—John A. Dix received one vote; Hoffman received one vote.
Cayuga County—John T. Hoffman received one vote; W. W. Wright received two votes; R. Fenton received one vote; Fenton received one vote; Mr. Hoffman received one vote
Chautauqua County—John P. Hoffman received one vote; Blank received one vote; J. T. Hoffman received one vote; Horace Greeley received one vote.
Chemung County—J. T. Hoffman received one vote.
Chenango County—R. E. Fenton received one vote.
Clinton County—Levi Platt received one vote.
Columbia County—Reuben Fenton received one vote; Fenton received two votes; J. T. Hoffman received one vote.
Delaware County—R. E. Fenton received one vote; R. Fenton received one vote; Michael Miller received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Dutchess County—Hoffman received one vote; Blank received six votes; Reuben Fenton received one vote.
Erie County—Scattering forty-five votes.
Essex County—Frederick Sayward received one vote; John Ross received one vote; Hoffman received one vote; John A. Dix received one vote.
Fulton and Hamilton Counties—Fenton received one vote.
Genesee County—R. E. Fenton received one vote.
Greene County—Lyman Tremain received one vote.
Herkimer County—J. T. Hoffman received one vote.
Jefferson County—J. T. Hoffman received one vote; Reuben E. Hoffman received one vote.
Kings County—Hoffman received ten votes; John A. Dix received three votes; P. Campbell received one vote; J. T. Hoffman received one vote; Zeno Burnham received one vote; J. Hoffman received one vote; John Hoffman received one vote; Butler received one vote; Fenton received one vote; T. Hoffman received one vote; Scattering fourteen; Blank thirty-one.
Lewis County—Fenton Fenton received one vote; R. Fenton received one vote.
Livingston County—R. E. Fenton received one vote; Fenton received one vote.
Madison County—Reu. F. Fenton received one vote.
Monroe County—J. Watson received one vote; blank received one vote; Reuben E. Hoffman received two votes; Hoffman received one vote; Defective one vote.
New-York County—Blank received forty votes; Scattering forty-six.
Niagara County—E. L. Fenton received two votes; Hoffman received one vote; Fenton received one vote.
Oneida County—Blank received two votes; R. Fenton received one vote.
Onondaga County—R. E. Fenton received one vote; Hoffman received two votes; John T. H. received one vote; Blank received nine votes.
Ontario County—R. E. Fenton received two votes; Robert E. Fenton received one vote.
Orange County—Hoffman received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Orleans County—John A. Dix received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote; Fenton received one vote.
Oswego County—Kitty O'Brien received one vote; Edward Hawks received one vote; Blank received six votes.
Otsego County—J. T. Hoffman received one vote; Fenton received one vote.
Putnam County—Charles L. Austin received one vote.
Queens County—Hoffman received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Hoffman received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote; Blank received three votes.
Richmond County—Jeremiah Simonson received two votes.
St. Lawrence County—Reuben Fenton received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote; Fenton received one vote; J. T. Hoffman received one vote; Edwin D. Morgan received one vote.
Saratoga County—Blank received one vote; J. T. Hoffman received one vote; J. D. Hoffman received one vote; A. M. Boyce received one vote; Thomas Horton received one vote.
Schoharie County—R. E. Fenton received one vote; J. T. Hoffman received one vote.
Schuyler County—Reuben E. Fenton received one vote.
Seneca County—Blank received one vote; Fenton received one vote.
Steuben County—Fenton received one vote.
Ulster County—Hoffman received one vote; Reuben E. Hoffman received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote; William Willis received twenty-three votes.
Washington County—J. Hoffman received one vote; R. E. Fenton received one vote.
Wayne County—Fenton received one vote.
Westchester County—J. T. Hoffman received one vote; Geo. W. Clinton received one vote; Fenton received one vote; R. H. Fenton received one vote; scattering one vote.
Yates County—R. E. Fenton received one vote; Fenton received one vote.
Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Governor, at a General Election held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1866, according to the certified statements of said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that REUBEN E. FENTON, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected GOVERNOR of the said State.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR at a General Election, held in the said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1866, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Stewart L. Woodford.	Robert H. Pruyn.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	11,444	11,391	22,835
Allegany	6338	2609	8948
Broome	5188	3363	8554
Cattaraugus	5699	3448	9147
Cayuga	7680	4115	11,800
Chautauqua	8672	3881	12,555
Chemung	3452	3395	6847
Chenango	5568	3997	9560
Clinton	3709	3563	7292
Columbia	5122	4915	10,048
Cortland	3869	2032	5902
Delaware	5332	3974	9309
Dutchess	7287	6083	13,374
Erie	12,604	13,081	25,709
Essex	3130	1892	5022
Franklin	2854	1953	4807
Fulton and Hamilton	3274	2682	5956
Genesee	3904	2504	6410
Greene	3194	3550	6744
Herkimer	5178	3836	9014
Jefferson	8148	5312	13,460
Kings	19,963	28,816	48,897
Lewis	3176	2677	5853
Livingston	4541	3123	7671
Madison	5937	3503	9440
Monroe	10,107	8130	18,242
Montgomery	3602	3635	7237
New-York	33,679	80,381	114,112
Niagara	4704	3998	8703
Oneida	12,411	11,152	23,566
Onondaga	11,564	8033	19,607
Ontario	5359	3690	9049
Orange	7164	6502	13,666
Orleans	3361	2136	5497
Oswego	8456	5418	13,868
Otsego	6342	5793	12,137
Putnam	1327	1433	2761
Queens	3637	4550	8190
Rensselaer	9519	7557	17,079
Richmond	1535	2458	3993
Rockland	1567	1966	3533
St. Lawrence	10,639	3169	13,799
Saratoga	6066	4202	10,274
Schenectady	2480	1985	4465
Schoharie	3113	4634	7748
Schuyler	2575	1884	4460
Seneca	2748	3129	5879
Steuben	8014	5512	13,527
Suffolk	4076	3565	7641
Sullivan	2990	3520	6510
Tioga	3962	2769	6637
Tompkins	4457	2954	7411
Ulster	6941	7075	14,016
Warren	2523	1940	4463
Washington	5964	3041	9006
Wayne	5991	4048	10,041
Westchester	7605	8223	15,828
Wyoming	4098	2301	6400
Yates	2872	1480	4354
	366,970	351,947	719,177

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering votes given for Lieutenant-Governor.

Allegany County—A. F. Bartow received one vote.
Broome County—Patrick Higgins received one vote; Alfred D. Barto received one vote; Alford F. Bartow received one vote.
Cayuga County—Alfred F. Bartow received five votes.
Columbia County—Mrs. Partington received one vote.
Cortland County—Alfred T. Barto received one vote.
Delaware County—R. Woodford received one vote; Blank received two votes.
Dutchess County—William W. Wright received one vote; Blank received three votes.
Erie County—Scattering eighteen.
Genesee County—A. F. Barto received one vote; Alfred F. Barstow received one vote.
Kings County—William W. Wright received one vote; Steward L. Woodford received ninety votes; Pruyn received one vote; R. H. Pruyn received two votes; scattering five; blank nine.
Livingston County—Alfred F. Barto received seven votes.
Monroe County—Andrew Bartow received two votes; Blank received one vote; Alfred D. Barton received two votes.
New-York County—Blank received thirty-four votes; scattering eighteen votes.
Niagara County—James F. Trott received one vote.
Oswego County—Robert H. Pruno received one vote; blank received one vote.
Oneida County—Blank received two votes; Alfred Barstow received one vote.
Onondaga County—Alfred F. Barto received eight votes; blank received two votes.
Otsego County—Alfred F. Bartow received one vote; Woodford received one vote.
Putnam County—Joshua L. Dean received one vote.
Queens County—Joseph Cook received three votes.
Rensselaer County—Robt. H. Pruyn received one vote; Blank received two votes.
Seneca County—Alfred F. Bartow received one vote; W. W. Wright received one vote; Woodford received one vote.
Schoharie County—T. B. Warner received one vote.
Steuben County—Wolford received one vote.
Schuyler County—Alfred T. Barto received one vote.
Saratoga County—Thomas G. Alvord received five votes; Blank received one vote.
Tioga County—Alfred B. Barstow received six votes.
Wyoming County—S. L. Woodford received one vote.
Wayne County—Alfred F. Bartow received one vote.
Washington County—S. L. Woodford received one vote.
Yates County—Alfred F. Bartow received two votes.
Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Lieutenant-Governor, at a General Election held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1866, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that STEWART L. WOODFORD, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the said State.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for CANAL COMMISSIONER at a General Election held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	Stephen T. Hayt.	William W. Wright.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	11,592	11,271	22,863
Allegany	6335	2610	8946
Broome	5194	3355	8552
Cattaraugus	5738	3406	9144
Cayuga	7665	4119	11,792
Chautauqua	8725	3858	12,5[illegible]3
Chemung	3473	3376	6849
Chenango	5592	3964	9566
Clinton	3712	3485	7297
Columbia	5135	4914	10,049
Cortland	3870	2031	5902
Delaware	5351	3971	9324
Dutchess	7284	6082	13,380
Erie	12,566	13,095	25,701
Essex	3128	1893	5021
Franklin	2856	1955	4811
Fulton and Hamilton	3276	2681	5957
Genesee	3909	2502	6411
Greene	3191	3552	6744
Herkimer	5181	3835	9016
Jefferson	8143	5313	13,459
Kings	20,170	28,780	48,231
Lewis	3176	2677	5853
Livingston	4536	3125	7667
Madison	5941	3496	9437
Monroe	10,112	8120	18,234
Montgomery	3600	3636	7235
New-York	33,701	80,321	114,077
Niagara	4708	3999	8708
Oneida	12,400	11,161	23,564
Onondaga	11,543	8019	19,603
Ontario	5232	3807	9039
Orange	7175	6495	13,671
Orleans	3565	2130	5695
Oswego	8377	5490	13,870
Otsego	6347	5798	12,146
Putnam	1328	1434	2763
Queens	3633	4555	8188
Rensselaer	9526	7555	17,086
Richmond	1545	2444	3989
Rockland	1567	1969	3536
St. Lawrence	10,635	3158	13,794
Saratoga	6089	4194	10,270
Schenectady	2483	1982	4465
Schoharie	3112	4635	7747
Schuyler	2575	1886	4463
Seneca	2717	3157	5875
Steuben	8144	5573	13,519
Suffolk	4092	3561	7653
Sullivan	2995	3515	6510
Tioga	3977	2751	6734
Tompkins	4456	2954	7410
Ulster	6952	7074	14,0[illegible]
Warren	2520	1942	4462
Washington	5967	3037	90[illegible]4
Wayne	5990	4054	10,046
Westchester	7547	8219	15,766
Wyoming	4098	2299	6397
Yates	2867	1485	4355
Total	367,194	351,643	719,043

Dated ALBANY, Dec 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering votes given for Canal Commissioner.

Allegany County—James H. Bronson received one vote.
Broome County—George W. Freeman received one vote; James H. Bronson received two votes.
Cayuga County—James H. Bronson received four votes; S. T. Hayt received one vote; William W. Right received one vote; W. Wright received two votes; Stephen T. Hoyt received one vote.
Cortland County—James H. Bronson received one vote.
Delaware County—Blank received two votes.
Dutchess County—Blank received four votes.
Erie County—Scattering fourteen.
Genesee County—James H. Bronson received one vote.
Kings County—Stephen T. Hoyt received thirty-one votes; George Joy received one vote; Scattering nine; Blank twenty.
Livingston County—James H. Brown received one vote.
Monroe County—James H. Bronson received two votes.
New-York—Blank received thirty-five votes; Scattering twenty.
Niagara County—James H. Bronson received one vote.
Oneida County—James H. Bronson received one vote; Blank received two votes.
Onondaga County—James H. Bronson received six votes; S. T. Hayt received one vote; Blank received four votes.
Orange County—Stephen T. Hoyt received one vote.
Oswego County—Blank received three votes.
Otsego County—James H. Bronson received one vote.
Putnam County—Allen B. Hill received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Blank received five votes.
Saratoga County—D. D. Forest received five votes; Blank received one vote; Henry Holmes received one vote.
Schuyler County—James H. Bronson received one vote; W. W. Wright received one vote.
Seneca County—James H. Brown received one vote.
St. Lawrence County—Hiram Gardner received one vote.
Steuben County—S. T. Hayt received one vote; Step. Hayt received one vote.
Tioga County—James H. Bronson received six votes.
Wayne County—James H. Bronson received two votes.
Yates County—James H. Bronson received two votes; W. W. Wright received one vote.
Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner at a General Election held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1866, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that STEPHEN T. HAYT, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected CANAL COMMISSIONER of the said State.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the fifth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS at a General Election, held in the said State on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	John Hammond.	Francis B. Gallagher.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	11,604	11,261	22,865
Allegany	6322	2620	8943
Broome	5190	3359	8552
Cattaraugus	5698	3441	9139
Cayuga	7674	4099	11,783
Chautauqua	8726	3858	12,584
Chemung	3466	3392	6849
Chenango	5590	3966	9556
Clinton	3718	3562	7300
Columbia	5137	4910	10,048
Cortland	3867	2033	5902
Delaware	5350	3970	9322
Dutchess	7296	6075	13,375
Erie	12,489	13,196	25,688
Essex	3181	1842	5024
Franklin	2855	1952	4807
Fulton and Hamilton	3276	2677	5956
Genesee	3906	2496	6408
Greene	3193	3552	6745
Herkimer	5171	3843	9014
Jefferson	8145	5314	13,460
Kings	20,150	28,514	48,703
Lewis	3176	2677	5854
Livingston	4537	3124	7668
Madison	5927	3503	9436
Monroe	10,106	8110	18,219
Montgomery	3602	3634	7237
New-York	33,772	80,033	113,868
Niagara	4667	4030	8700
Oneida	12,404	11,151	23,558
Onondaga	11,566	8031	19,604
Ontario	5353	3692	9046
Orange	7165	6496	13,663
Orleans	3555	2141	5696
Oswego	8454	5414	13,87[illegible]
Otsego	6348	5797	12,145
Putnam	1327	1433	2760
Queens	3642	4538	8181
Rensselaer	9507	7556	17,071
Richmond	1561	2429	3990
Rockland	1569	1959	3528
St. Lawrence	10,629	3164	13,794
Saratoga	6077	4201	10,284
Schenectady	2480	1981	4461
Schoharie	3115	[illegible]	7749
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seneca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steuben	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suffolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sullivan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tioga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tompkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	7411
Ulster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	2521	1941	4464
Washington	6024	2981	9005
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,047
Westchester	7549	8263	15,752
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yates	2871	1481	4354
Total	367,345	351,072	718,[illegible]

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering votes given for Inspector of State Prisons.

Allegany County—Remmington received one vote.
Broome County—Thomas H. Whitney received one vote; Eliphalet Remington received two votes.
Cayuga County—Frank B. Gallagher received two votes; Eliphalet Remington received four votes; Stephen T. Hayt received one vote; Francis B. Ganger received one vote; J. Hammond received one vote; Wm. W. Wright received one vote.
Columbia County—Th. Right received one vote.
Cortland County—Eliphlet Remington received one vote; Francis . Gallan received one vote.
Chemung County—G. W. Buck received one vote.
Delaware County—Blank received two votes.
Dutchess County—Blank received three votes; Frank Gallagher received one vote.
Erie County—Scattering twenty-three.
Essex County—Orange Ferris received one vote.
Fulton and Hamilton Counties—Frank Gallagher received three votes.
Genesee County—Eliphalet Remington received one vote.
Jefferson County—Wm. H. Seward received one vote.
Kings County—Samuel D. Tytus received one vote; Felix Duffy received one vote; William W. Wright received one vote; James Statt received one vote; Scattering eight; Blank twenty-seven.
Livingston County—E. Remington received seven votes.
Monroe County—Blank received one vote; Eliphalet Remington received two votes.
New-York County—Blank received forty-four votes; Scattering thirty-four.
Niagara County—F. B. Gallagher received two votes; Eliphalet Remington received one vote.
Oneida County—Eliphalet Remington received one vote; Blank received two votes.
Onondaga County—Eliphalet Remington received four votes; Eliphalet Remington received one vote; E. Remington one vote; Blank received eleven votes.
Ontario County—William W. Wright received one vote.
Orange County—James Hammond received one vote; Andrew Johnson received one vote.
Oswego County—Poop Benedick received one vote; Blank received one vote.
Otsego County—Eliphalet Remington received one vote; Hiram C. Kline received one vote.
Queens County—Farrel Reilly received one vote.
Rensselaer County—Gallagher received one vote; John Heenan received one vote; Francis B. Gobble received one vote; Blank received five votes.
St. Lawrence County—Josiah T. Everest received one vote.
Saratoga County—D. D. Forest received five votes; Blank received one vote.
Schuyler County—J. Remington received one vote.
Seneca County—Eliphalet Remington received one vote.
Suffolk County—Daniel McLean received one vote.
Sullivan County—Henry Main received one vote; Defective bal ot one.
Tioga County—Eliphalet Remington received five votes.
Tompkins County—Julius Davis received one vote.
Wayne County—Eliphalet Remington received three votes.
Yates County—Eliphalet Remington received two votes.
DATED ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons, at a General Election held in said State on the sixth day of November, 1866, according to the certified statements in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify that JOHN HAMMOND, by the greatest number of votes given at the said election, was duly elected Inspector of State Prisons of the said State.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: 'SHALL THERE A CONVENTION TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION AND AMEND THE SAME?'" passed March 19, 1866, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

COUNTIES.	For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same.	Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	12,149	6413	18,562
Allegany	6173	2612	8785
Broome	5227	2607	7834
Cattaraugus	5537	2959	8496
Cayuga	7457	2124	9582
Chautauqua	8445	3552	11,997
Chemung	3420	3265	6685
Chenango	5485	3844	9329
Clinton	3166	2730	5896
Columbia	[illegible]	4794	9857
Cortland	3787	1814	5601
Delaware	5210	3856	9067
Dutchess	6971	5839	12,810
Erie	7968	2564	10,537
Essex	[illegible]	920	3869
Franklin	2825	930	3755
Fulton and Hamilton	3098	2559	5657
Genesee	3830	2353	6183
Greene	3062	3280	6362
Herkimer	4998	2217	7215
Jefferson	7929	5156	13,085
Kings	19,419	26,175	45,641
Lewis	3143	2001	5145
Livingston	4953	2240	7193
Madison	5804	3299	9105
Monroe	8346	4169	12,819
Montgomery	3550	3163	6713
New-York	35,055	46,193	81,404
Niagara	4569	3711	8281
Oneida	11,680	1968	13,689
Onondaga	11,279	7982	19,270
Ontario	5308	3378	8684
Orange	7090	6399	13,489
Orleans	3330	1543	4873
Oswego	8111	5349	13,460
Otsego	5662	4685	10,637
Putnam	1184	1094	2301
Queens	3484	[illegible]	7707
Rensselaer	9409	6712	16,121
Richmond	1639	1857	3496
Rockland	1587	1787	[illegible]
St. Lawrence	10,155	820	10,984
Saratoga	5950	4173	10,123
Schenectady	2564	1138	3732
Schoharie	3130	4341	7471
Schuyler	2241	1650	3892
Seneca	2548	2807	5362
Steuben	7772	5355	13,127
Suffolk	3979	3511	7490
Sullivan	2489	2627	5121
Tioga	3889	2744	6633
Tompkins	4338	2879	7.17
Ulster	6327	5756	12,083
Warren	2209	912	3121
Washington	5824	2041	7870
Wayne	5711	2434	8145
Westchester	7187	6337	13,524
Wyoming	3977	1497	5474
Yates	2784	929	3713
Total	352,854	256,364	609,515

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering votes given relative to the question "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution, and amend the same."

Cayuga County—Blank received eleven votes.
Columbia County—Blank received three votes.
Delaware County—Blank received one vote.
Erie County—Scattering fifteen.
Kings County—Scattering eight; Blank received thirty-eight votes; one mutilated.
Lewis County—Blank received one vote.
Madison County—Blank received two votes.
Monroe County—Blank received four votes.
Niagara County—Blank received one vote.
New-York County—Blank received one hundred and fifty-six votes.
Oneida County—Blank received one vote.
Ontario County—Blank received one vote.
Onondaga County—Blank received nine votes.
Otsego County—Imperfect ballots two.
Putnam County—Against Constitutional Amendment received nineteen votes.
Queens County—Blank received seven votes.
Seneca County—Blank received five votes; Rejected two votes.
Sullivan County—Imperfect ballots, five.
Washington County—Blank received five votes.
DATED ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having, in conformity to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for submitting to the people the question, 'Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?' passed March 19, 1866, canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for and against the said proposed Convention, at a general election held in the State on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, do hereby determine, declare and certify: That the whole number of votes given under and in pursuance of said act were six hundred and nine thousand five hundred and fifteen, of which number there were given three hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, having thereon the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same;" and there were given two hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-four, having thereon the words; "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same;" and that a majority of said votes were given "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same."

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, this fifth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FORTIETH CONGRESS of the United States, at a General Election, held in said State, on the 6th day of November, in the year 1866, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	William H. Gleason.	Stephen Taber.	Whole No. of Votes.
Suffolk	4156	3496	7653
Queens	3679	4508	8189
Richmond	1527	2454	3981
	93[illegible]	10,4[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND DISTRICT.

	James A. Van Brunt.	Demas Barnes.	Bernard Hughes.	Whole No. of votes.
Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth & Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn and the Towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Lots and New-Utrecht, in the County of Kings	8985	15,614	384	23,035

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Simeon B. Chittenden.	William E. Robinson.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn	10,8[illegible]3	12,634	23,510

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Horace Greeley.	John Fox.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island	3743	14,008	17,845

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Eneas E. Hoit.	Nelson Taylor.	John Morrissey.	Whole No. of votes.
Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York	2293	6603	9162	18,012

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Charles Spencer.	George Stephenson.	Thomas E. Stewart.	Whole No. of votes.
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York	6955	711	9452	17,159

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	George F. Steinbrenner.	John W. Chanler.	Whole No. of votes.
Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York	6748	11,608	18,356

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Le Grand B. Cannon.	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	James Brooks.	Whole No. of votes.
Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York	8210	24	13,816	22,100

NINTH DISTRICT.

	William A. Darling.	Fernando Wood.	Whole No. of votes.
Twelfth, Nineteenth & Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward and Randall's Islands	7985	9665	17,720

TENTH DISTRICT.

	William H. Robertson.	William Radford.	Whole No. of votes.
Westchester	9041	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockland	1620	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	1351	[illegible]	2760
Total	12,012	9957	21,980

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Charles H. Van Wyck.	Isaac Anderson.	Whole No. of votes.
Orange	7150	6471	13,626
Sullivan	3044	3467	6510
	10,194	9933	20,128

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	John H. Ketcham.	Casper P. Collier.	Whole No. of votes.
Dutchess	7407	5969	13,373
Columbia	5128	4881	10,016
	12,535	10,840	23,389

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Thomas Cornell.	Joseph H. Tuthill.	Whole No. of votes.
Ulster	7263	6698	13,977
Greene	3258	3481	6739
	10,521	10,179	20,716

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Joseph H. Ramsey.	John V. L. Pruyn.	Whole No. of votes.
Albany	11,757	11,088	22,845
Schoharie	3215	4532	7748
	14,972	15,620	30,593

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	John A. Griswold.	Nathaniel B. Milliman.	Whole No. of votes.
Rensselaer	9756	7313	17,076
Washington	5933	3060	8997
	15,689	10,373	26,073

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Orange Ferris	George V. Hoyle.	Whole No. of votes.
Warren	2530	1923	4453
Essex	3124	1897	5021
Clinton	3687	3592	7281
	9341	7412	16,755

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Calvin T. Hulburd.	Darius W. Lawrence.	Whole No. of votes.
St. Lawrence	10,690	3156	13,767
Franklin	2840	1960	4800
	13,443	5116	18,567

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	James M. Marvin.	Thomas R. Horton.	Whole No. of Votes.
Fulton and Hamilton	3283	2648	5931
Montgomery	3579	3618	7197
Saratoga	6143	4107	10,254
Schenectady	2491	196[illegible]	4460
	15,496	12,342	27,842

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	William C. Fields.	Stephen C. Johnson.	Whole No. of votes.
Delaware	5352	3892	9251
Otsego	6337	5766	12,109
Chenango	5589	3963	9552
	17,277	13,621	30,912

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Addison H. Laflin.	Edward S. Lansing.	Whole No. of votes.
Jefferson	8127	5264	12,398
Lewis	3179	2673	5852
Herkimer	5192	3807	8999
	16,498	11,734	28,249

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Roscoe Conkling.	Palmer V. Kellogg.	Whole No. of votes.
Oneida	12,470	11,053	23,527

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	John C. Churchill.	Albertus Perry.	Whole No. of votes.
Madison	5938	3500	9438
Oswego	8523	5327	13861
	14461	8827	23299

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Dennis McCarthy.	William C. Ruger.	Whole No. of votes.
Onondaga	11529	7913	19505
Cortland	3731	2053	5797
	15,200	9966	25,802

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Theodore M. Pomeroy.	George Humphreys.	Whole No. of votes.
Cayuga	7550	4172	11,729
Wayne	5929	4085	10,017
Seneca	2710	3147	5858
	16,189	11,404	27,604

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	William H. Kelsey.	Henry O. Chesebro.	Whole No. of votes.
Ontario	[illegible]	[illegible]	9036
Livingston	4445	[illegible]	7799
Yates	2875	1478	4354
	12,627	8334	20,189

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	William S. Lincoln.	Henry McCormick.	Whole No. of votes.
Tioga	4017	2682	6700
Tompkins	4460	2946	7408
Broome	[illegible]	3311	[illegible]
Schuyler	2280	1880	4400
	16,161	10,949	27,117

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hamilton Ward.	John G. Collins.	Whole No. of votes.
Chemung	3434	3407	6842
Steuben	7992	5432	13,515
Allegany	6324	2296	8621
	17,750	11,435	29,178

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Roswell Hart.	Lewis Selye.	Whole No. of votes.
Monroe	7634	10,293	17,944
Orleans	3123	2498	5627
	10,757	12,791	23,571

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Burt Van Horn.	Harlow L. Comstock.	Whole No. of votes.
Genesee	3717	2623	6344
Niagara	4554	4076	8641
Wyoming	3933	2432	6366
	12,204	9131	21,351

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Almon M. Clapp.	James M. Humphrey.	Whole No. of votes.
Erie	12,165	13,409	25,572

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Henry Van Aernam.	Hanson A. Risley.	Whole No. of votes.
Chautauqua	8713	3856	12,574
Cattaraugus	5692	3443	9135
	14,405	7299	21,709

Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

SCATTERING VOTES GIVEN FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

First District.

Suffolk County—Austin Downs received one vote.
Queens County—S. T. Taber received one vote; Taber received one vote.

Second District.

William Robinson received three votes; Simeon B. Chittenden received nine votes; Barnes received one vote; William E. Robinson received eleven votes; Hunter received two votes; Robinson received two votes; Simon B. Chittenden received one vote; James A. Van Bet received one vote; Thomas Conen received one vote; John W. Hunter received five votes; S. B. Chittenden received one vote; James Van Brunt received one vote; Samuel B. Chittenden received four votes; John Pape received ten votes; Frank McCloskey received two votes; William Napoleon received one vote; Henry C. Murphy, Jr., received one vote; Martin Kalbfleisch received one vote; Scattering twenty; Blank thirty-one.

Third District.

George B. Lincoln received two votes; Simon B. Chittenden received one vote; John W. Hunter received ten votes; Demas Barnes received eight votes; Theodore Tilton received one vote; Richard Ralph received one vote; James R. Van Brunt received one vote; M. C. Hathaway received one vote; J. W. Hunter received three votes; James Howe received one vote; W. E. Robinson received two votes; Pat Maloy received one vote; E. L. Sanderson received one vote; Charles C. Talbot received one vote; E. Robinson received one vote; Robinson received one vote; James A. Vanbrunt received one vote; Henry M. Butt received one vote; John L. Hunter received one vote; Scattering three; Blank thirty-one.

Fourth District.

Blank received twenty-five votes; Scattering seventy-four.

Fifth District.

Blank received fourteen votes; Scattering forty.

Sixth District.

Blank received three votes; Scattering thirty-eight.

Seventh District.

Blank received seven votes; Scattering eighty-three.

Eighth District.

Blank received eighteen votes; Scattering thirty-two.

Ninth District.

Blank received thirty votes; Scattering thirty-eight.

Tenth District.

Westchester County—Reobertson received two votes; W. Radford received two votes; W. H. R. received one vote; W. H. Robt. received one vote; Thos. R. Nelson received one vote; Judge Robertson received one vote; Bill Robertson received one vote; Radford received one vote; H. Roberts received one vote.

Eleventh District.

Orange County—Anderson received three votes; J. Anderson received one vote; C. Van Wyck received one vote.
Sullivan County—C. H. Van Wyck received one vote; Charles Van Wyck received one vote; George Hill received one vote; A. Gay received one vote.

Twelfth District.

Dutchess County—Blank received four votes; Ketcham received one vote; J. H. Ketcham received one vote; John Charlerd received one vote.
Columbia County—Gen. Ketcham received one vote; John H. Ketchum received one vote; Casper C. Collier received one vote; Casper P. Colier received one vote; John H. Ketch received one vote; John Hoffman received one vote; C. P. Collier received one vote.

Thirteenth District.

Ulster County—J. Tuthill received one vote; T. Cornell received three votes; Corneil received two votes; Joseph Tuthill received six votes; Member of Congress 12th District received two votes; Thomas W. Cornell received one vote; Cornel received one vote.

Fourteenth District.

Schoharie County—J. H. Ramsay received one vote.

Fifteenth District.

Rensselaer County—John V. L. Pruyn received one vote; Blank received six votes.
Washington County—Joseph H. Ramsey received one vote; N. B. Millman received one vote; J. A. Griswold received one vote; Griswold received one vote.

Sixteenth District.

Clinton County—Smith M. Weed received one vote; Clark received one vote.

Seventeenth District.

St. Lawrence County—C. T. Hulburd received one vote; S. N. Sherman received one vote.

Eighteenth District.

Saratoga County—James Marvin received one vote; T. R. Horton received one vote; T. Horton received one vote; Blank received one vote.

Nineteenth District.

Delaware County—W. Fields received one vote; C. S. Fields received one vote; C. B. Wade received one vote; Simon B. Champion received three votes; Blank received two votes.
Otsego County—W. C. Fields received one vote; Wil. C. Fields received one vote; Levi Tarbox received one vote; William W. Campbell received one vote; Fields received two votes.

Twentieth District.

Jefferson County—Edward Lansing received one vote; John L. Dunlap received eleven votes; Dr. Dunlap received one vote; B. F. Button received one vote; J. E. Karr received one vote; A. H. Laflin received one vote; Laflin received one vote.

Twenty-first District.

Oneida County—J. L. Dean received one vote; Blank received one vote; Palmer V. Kellog received one vote; R. Conklin received one vote.

Twenty-second District.

Oswego County—Churchill received one vote; Dewitt C. Littlejohn received two votes; D. C. Littlejohn received one vote; Blank received seven votes.

Twenty-third District.

Onondaga County—D. McCarthy received two votes; Patrick Corbett received one vote; William C. Ruger received one vote; Ruger received one vote; Peter Burns received one vote; Blank received fifty-seven votes.
Cortland County—R. H. Duell received five votes; H. J. Messenger received two votes; Arthur Holmes received one vote; Horatio Ballard received one vote; Beom Hicks received one vote; Sneak Strowbridge received one vote; R. Mills received one vote; Wm. S. Lincoln received one vote.

Twenty-fourth District.

Cayuga County—T. M. Pomeroy received two votes; A. M. Lyon received one vote; Humphrey received two votes; Frank B. Gallager received one vote; Satan for Congress received one vote.
Wayne County—James Miller received three votes.
Seneca County—S. R. Wells received one vote.

Twenty-fifth District.

Ontario County—H. O. Chessbro received one vote; E. G. Lapham received two votes; Jno. Morrissey received one vote.
Livingston County—Blank received thirteen votes.
Yates County—Jillett Kelsey received one vote.

Twenty-sixth District.

Tioga County—W. S. Lincoln received one vote.
Tompkins County—John H. Selkreg received one vote; John P. Hart received one vote.
Broome County—Pat'k Riggins received one vote.

Twenty-seventh District.

Chemung County—J. G. Collins received one vote.
Steuben County—John D. Collins received ninety-one votes.
Allegany County—H. Ward received one vote.

Twenty-Eighth District.

Monroe County—John McConville received one vote; Blank received five votes; Addison Gardiner received one vote; Sanford E. Church received three votes; Frederick Douglass received one vote; Roswell Selye received one vote; A. C. Hooby received one vote; Daniel H. Cole received two votes; Hicks Dunning received two votes.
Orleans County—William C. Ruger received one vote; Selye received one vote; Cooper Smith received one vote; L. Selye received one vote; Sanford E. Church received one vote; J. R. Burroughs received one vote.

Twenty-Ninth District.

Genesee County—A. L. Comstock received one vote; Comstock received one vote; Augustus Frank received one vote; H. L. Comstock received one vote.
Niagara County—Isaac Wentworth received one vote; H. L. Comstock received three votes; H. Comstock received one vote; Burt Van Steal received one vote; B. Van Horn received one vote; Comstock received four votes.
Wyoming County—H. L. Comstock received one vote.

Thirtieth District.

Erie County—Scattering, eighty-five.

Thirty-first District.

Chautauqua County—Thomas Pullen received three votes; H. A. Risley received two votes.
Dated ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Representatives in Congress, at a General Election held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1866, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby *determine, declare* and *certify* that the following persons, respectively, by the greatest number of votes given in the several Congressional Districts of the State, were elected REPRESENTATIVES of the State of New-York, in the Fortieth Congress of the United States, to wit:

First District—STEPHEN TABER.
Second District—DEMAS BARNES.
Third District—WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.
Fourth District—JOHN FOX.
Fifth District—JOHN MORRISSEY.
Sixth District—THOMAS E. STEWART.
Seventh District—JOHN W. CHANLER.
Eighth District—JAMES BROOKS.
Ninth District—FERNANDO WOOD.
Tenth District—WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.
Eleventh District—CHARLES H. VAN WYCK.
Twelfth District—JOHN H. KETCHAM.
Thirteenth District—THOMAS CORNELL.
Fourteenth District—JOHN V. L. PRUYN.
Fifteenth District—JOHN A. GRISWOLD.
Sixteenth District—ORANGE FERRIS.
Seventeenth District—CALVIN T. HULBURD.
Eighteenth District—JAMES M. MARVIN.
Nineteenth District—WILLIAM C. FIELDS.
Twentieth District—ADDISON H. LAFLIN.
Twenty-first District—ROSCOE CONKLING.
Twenty-second District—JOHN C. CHURCHILL.
Twenty-third District—DENNIS McCARTHY.
Twenty-fourth District—THEODORE M. POMEROY.
Twenty-fifth District—WILLIAM H. KELSEY.
Twenty-sixth District—WILLIAM S. LINCOLN.
Twenty-seventh District—HAMILTON WARD.
Twenty-eighth District—LEWIS SELYE.
Twenty-ninth District—BURT VAN HORN.
Thirtieth District—JAMES M. HUMPHREY.
Thirty-first District—HENRY VAN AERNAM.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—Statement of the whole number of votes given for Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States for the Third District, in place of James Humphrey, deceased, at a General Election held in said district, in the said State, on the sixth day of November, 1866.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Simeon B. Chittenden.	John W. Hunter.	Whole No. of votes.
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn	10,715	12,774	23,548

Dated Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering Votes given for Representative in Congress, Third District, to fill vacancy.

George H. Fisher received two votes; S. B. Chittenden received four votes; John D. Hunter received three votes; Demas Barnes received thirteen votes; Bernard Hughes received two votes; Simeon Chittenden received one vote; Theodore Tilton received one vote; J. W. Hunter received one vote; W. E. Robinson received one vote; William E. Robinson received five votes; John Maloy received one vote; John Hunter received one vote; Miles O'Rielly received one vote; Scattering one vote; Blank received twenty-two votes.
Dated Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for *Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress* of the United States, in the *Third Congressional District* of said State, at a General Election held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, according to the certified statements of said votes received by the Secretary of State in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that JOHN W. HUNTER was by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at said Election, duly elected a REPRESENTATIVE IN THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS of the United States, in and for the *Third Congressional District* of said State, to fill vacancy, occasioned by the death of James Humphrey.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of said State, in the City of Albany, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—STATEMENT of the whole number of votes given for Senator in the Twenty-seventh Senate District, in place of Stephen T. Hayt resigned, at a General Election, held in the said State, on the sixth day of November, in the year 1866, wherein the several Counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished.

COUNTIES.	John I. Nicks.	John R. Mulford.	Whole No. of votes.
Chemung	3445	3386	6831
Schuyler	2565	1889	4454
Steuben	8009	5429	13,536
Total	14,019	10,704	24,811

DATED Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

Scattering votes given for Senator, Twenty-seventh District.

Steuben County—John R. Mulford received eighty-seven votes; May received one vote.
Dated December 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Engineer and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, having formed a Board of State Canvassers, and having canvassed and estimated the whole number of votes given for Senator, in the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, in said State, at a General Election held in said State, on the sixth day of November, 1866, according to the certified statements of the said votes received by the Secretary of State, in the manner directed by law, do hereby determine, declare and certify, that John I. Nicks by the greatest number of votes given in the said District at the said election, was duly elected Senator, in and for said Senatorial District, in place of Stephen T. Hayt, resigned.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at the office of the Secretary of State of the said State, in the City of Albany, the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

State of New-York, ss.—We, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney-General and Treasurer of said State, met at the office of the Secretary of State, on the fifth day of December, 1866, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and organized as a Board of State Canvassers by the election of Francis C. Barlow, Secretary of State, as Chairman of the Board. The certified statements received by the Secretary of State, as directed by law, were examined, and the following resolutions, touching the various questions raised during such examination, were adopted, and ordered to be published with the statements and determination of the Board.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned as given in Allegany County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Chenango County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Delaware County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Genesee County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Livingston County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Onondaga County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Ontario County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Orange County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Rensselaer County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in St. Lawrence County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Schohaire County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Ulster County for R. E. Fenton; one vote in Washington County for R. E. Fenton; and one vote in Yates County for R. E. Fenton, for the office of Governor, be allowed to Reuben E. Fenton for that office. And that one vote returned as given in Cayuga County for John T. Hoffman; one vote in Chautauqua County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Chemung County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Columbia County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Herkimer County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Kings County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Jefferson County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Otsego County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Saratoga County for J. T. Hoffman; one vote in Schoharie County for J. T. Hoffman; and one vote in Westchester County for J. T. Hoffman, for the office of Governor, be allowed to John T. Hoffman for that office.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That ninety votes returned as given for Steward L. Woodford in Kings County; one vote returned as given in Wyoming County for S. L. Woodford, and one vote in Washington County returned as given for S. L. Woodford, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, be allowed to Stewart L. Woodford for that office. And that two votes returned as given in Kings County for R. H. Pruyn, and one vote returned as given in Rensselaer County for Robt. H. Pruyn, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, be allowed to Robert H. Pruyn for that office.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned as given for S. T. Hayt in Cayuga County; one vote in Onondaga County for S. T. Hayt, and one vote in Steuben County for S. T. Hayt, for the office of Canal Commissioner, be allowed to Stephen T. Hayt for that office. And that one vote returned as given in Schuyler County for W. W. Wright, and one vote in Yates County for W. W. Wright, for the office of Canal Commissioner, be allowed to William W. Wright for that office.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That one vote returned as given in Cayuga County for J. Hammond, for the office of Inspector of State Prisons, be allowed to John Hammond for that office. And that two votes returned as given in Cayuga County for Frank B. Gallagher, and two votes in Niagara County for F. B. Gallagher, for the office of Inspector of State Prisons, be allowed to Francis B. Gallagher for that office.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That four votes returned as given in Kings County for S. B. Chittenden, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Third Congressional District (to fill vacancy,) and one vote returned as given for J. W. Hunter for the same office in the same district, be allowed to Simeon B. Chittenden and John W. Hunter, respectively, for that office; that two votes returned as given in Westchester County for W. Radford, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Tenth Congressional District, be allowed to William Radford for that office; that one vote returned as given in Orange County for I. Anderson, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District, be allowed to Isaac Anderson for that office. And that one vote returned as cast in Sullivan County for C. H. Van Wyck, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District, be allowed to Charles H. Van Wyck for that office; that one vote returned as given in Dutchess County for J. H. Ketcham; one vote in Columbia County for John H. Ketchum, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District, be allowed to John H. Ketcham for that office; and that one vote returned as given in Columbia County for Casper P. Coller, and one vote for C. P. Collier, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District, be allowed to Casper P. Collier for that office; that three votes returned as given in Ulster County for T. Cornell, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Thirteenth Congressional District, be allowed to Thomas Cornell for that office; that one vote returned as given in Schoharie County for J. H. Ramsey, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Fourteenth Congressional District, be allowed to Joseph H. Ramsey for that office; that one vote returned as given in Washington County for N. B. Millman, and one vote for J. A. Griswold, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Fifteenth Congressional District, be allowed to Nathaniel B. Milliman and John A. Griswold, respectively, for that office; that one vote returned as given in St. Lawrence County for C. T. Hurlburd for the office of Representative in Congress in the Seventeenth Congressional District, be allowed to Calvin T. Hurlburd for that office; that one vote returned as given in Saratoga County for T. R. Horton for the office of Representative in Congress in the Eighteenth Congressional District, be allowed to Thomas R. Horton for that office; that one vote, returned as given for W. C. Fields, and one vote for Wil. C. Fields in Otsego County, for the office of Representative in Congress, in the Nineteenth Congressional District, be allowed to William C. Fields, for that office; that one vote returned as given in Jefferson County for A. H. Laflin for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twentieth Congressional District be allowed to Addison H. Laflin for that office; that one vote, returned as given in Oneida County for R. Conklin and one vote, returned as given in Oneida County for Palmer V. Kelog, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, be allowed to Roscoe Conkling and Palmer V. Kellogg respectively, for that office; that two votes, returned as given for D. McCarthy, in Onondaga County, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional District, be allowed to Dennis McCarthy for that office; that one vote, returned as given in Cayuga County for T. M. Pomeroy, for Representative in Congress in the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, be allowed to Theodore M. Pomeroy for that office; that one vote, returned as given in Ontario County for H. O. Chessebro, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, be allowed to Henry O. Chesebro for that office, that one vote, returned as given in Tioga County for W. S. Lincoln, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, be allowed to William S. Lincoln; that one vote, returned as given in Allegany County for H. Ward, and one vote, returned as given in Chemung County for J. G. Collins, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, be allowed to Hamilton Ward and John G. Collins respectively, for that office; that one vote, returned as given in Orleans County for L. Selye, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, be allowed to Lewis Selye for that office; that one vote returned as given in Genesee County, three votes in Niagara County, and one vote in Wyoming County, for H. L. Comstock, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, be allowed to Harlow L. Comstock; for that office; and that one vote returned as given in Niagara County for B. Van Horn, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, be allowed to Burt Van Horn for that office; that two votes returned as given for H. A. Risley, for the office of Representative in Congress in the Thirty-first Congressional District, be allowed to Hanson A. Risley for that office.

Dated Dec. 5, 1866.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.
J. PLATT GOODSELL, State Eng. and Surveyor.
JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
JOSEPH HOWLAND, Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding copies of statements and determinations of the Board of State Canvassers with the originals on file in this office, and certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of such originals.

Given under my hand and seal of office at the City of Albany, on the 7th day of December, 1866.
{L.S.} FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1867, for supplying the light-house establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times under-mentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Lard Oil may be delivered at Boston or New-York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery, in each case, must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 2d day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 16th day of April, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of June, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons Oil, on the 1st day of August, 1867, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received, at the same time, for ten thousand (10,000) gallons of Colza Oil or Lard Oil, in two lots of five thousand (5,000) gallons each, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1867.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter-strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subject to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer by a Custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurement reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as afor said, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed, "*Proposals for Oil for Light-houses*," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United Sates.

By order of the Light-house Board.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 28th of December, 1866, for the following description of granite, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

20,000 cubic feet rough-cut Eastern granite, one-third to be 16 feet long and 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 10 to 13 feet long and 3½ to 4 feet wide; one-third to be from 6 to 9 feet long and from 3½ to 3 feet wide—all to dress exactly 18 inches in thickness. The stone to be sound, free from holes, and to be rough dressed all round.

20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite for wall above low water; to be from 4 to 10 feet long, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 18 inches in thickness. Beds, builds and joints to be rough-out, and have full joints, all to be cut so as to form a good bend, 4,515 square feet face, to have chiseled arris, one inch wide, and to be neatly pointed, and free from holes; batter of face 1½ inch to the foot.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to announce that from this day he is no more connected with the firm of M. MINGESHEIMER & CO. JOSEPH LEVY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 7 NEW-ST., Dec. 24, 1866.

Mr. E. STEPHENS ceases to be a member of our firm from and after this date.
GWYNNE & DAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock Commission business, under the name of HICKS, HENDERSON & CO., at No. 21 New-st.
SAMUEL HICKS,
W. T. HENDERSON,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.
JOHN H. HICKS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20.000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount to join the advertiser in extending a light manufacturing business which has been established many years and pays a good profit. The advertiser thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has work enough ordered to last one year. To any good business man who can command the cash this can be shown to be a rare opportunity. First-class references given and required. For further particulars address AMERICAN, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days

$50.000 TO $200,000 WANTED AS manufacturing capital in a first-class business, well protected by patents. To an acceptable party (of strictly first-class standing) having that amount a liberal offer will be made. Address CIVIL ENGINEER, Room No. 87 Everett House, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $15,000 to $20,000, in a fancy business, paying large profits. Location one of the best on Broadway. The fullest investigation courted and security given. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 4,320 Post-office, New-York

$3.000.—FINE BUSINESS, ESTABLISHED throughout the United States—almost monopoly: more capital required, commensurate with new location on Broadway. No. 107 Fulton-st. GLASS LETTER COMPANY.

PARIS.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN ABOUT leaving for Paris would arrange to take charge of articles on exhibition, or for the transaction of any business. Address PARIS, *Tribune* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1866.

Amusements this Evening

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Band, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Mme. Ristori as ELIZABETH, QUEEN of ENGLAND.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAS FEUSTER IM ERSTEN STOCK, and DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾. MAJ. JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT, KABRI; or THE WOODEN SHOEMAKER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS DAY, commencing at 1½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. 101 L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS or JOUKO, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. THE MAN IN BLACK, TWO POMPEYS, MANLY ART, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POPULAR CONCERT. Combination of the Cecilian Choir and Theodore Thomas' Grand Orchestra.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

FIFTH-AV. SKATING PARK,
58th to 59th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by Dodworth's Band.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, Mr. De Cordova will read DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL.

ACADEMY PLACE,
No. 727 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, Mr. TRENOR'S FASHIONABLE SOIREE DANSANTE.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Market and Henry sts.
THIS EVENING, CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news by Atlantic Telegraph is again brief, owing to a break in the lines east of Sackville, N. B. Capt. Judkins, of the *Scotia*, reports West winds and favorable weather on the passage to Liverpool. He estimates the run of the New-York yachts at sixteen days.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Boston Municipal Court, on Monday, before Judge Chamberlain, warrants were issued against the proprietors of the Revere, Tremont and Parker Houses, and of Young's Hotel, for maintaining liquor nuisances. The prosecutor is George F. Learock, and the motion was made in Court by Mr. N. C. Richardson, Esq., who asked that the warrants be issued, inasmuch as the State Contables allowed liquor to be sold in the above hotels, and prosecuted the poor and middling classes. He appeared, he said, to defend those of the latter against whom complaints had been entered for selling liquor.

The Richmond papers state that the late order issued by Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, directing the Freedmen's Bureau officers throughout the State of Virginia to take immediate possession of all horses and mules which belonged to the United States, found in the possession of private citizens, has been revoked. The order revoking it annuls any action which may have already taken place, and requires that all animals taken by Gen. Schofield's agents shall be restored to the parties who held them in possession.

The Governor of Virginia on Saturday pardoned H. Byrd Lewis, recently sentenced by the Circuit Court of King George County to the Penitentiary for three years and six months for the killing of Dr. Rose. The Jury in rendering their verdict recommended the prisoner to clemency. The petition sent to the Governor for pardon was signed by all of the members of the Court, and a large number of the citizens of the Counties of Alexandria, King George, Spotsylvania and Caroline.

On Saturday morning as the Eastern train on the Shore Line from Providence, R. I., was about a mile from that city, the engineer discovered the body of a man lying between the rails. Owing to the icy state of the track the train ran about a mile before it could be stopped, when it was backed down, and it was found that the man was uninjured. He was dead drunk and the whole train passed over him without waking him from his stupor.

On Friday evening last as the train from Richmond reached Petersburgh a small boy jumped from the truck under a car, covered with frozen mud from head to foot. An inquiry revealed that he had slipped under the train when it started from Richmond, and getting upon the rod to which the brakes are attached had placed his arms through the truck, and in this position rode the whole distance.

The Troy *Whig* states that the measles has been raging in that city to an unprecedented extent for several weeks past, but the disease is now somewhat abating. One physician has been called in over three hundred cases, but has had the good fortune to lose only one or two patients. There have been nearly one thousand cases in Troy within a month.

The special election to fill the vacancies in the counties of Schoharie and Sullivan resulted in the election of the Democratic candidates without opposition—Hon. Wm. S. Clark in the former and Hon. D. G. Starr in the latter—leaving the political character of the body the same as before, 82 Union and 46 Democrats.

John Hartley, of Elizabeth, N. J., was arrested at that place on Monday morning by a Government detective on a charge of passing some six or seven counterfeit $1 greenbacks. On being taken before Commissioner Whitehead he acknowledged his guilt and was committed for trial.

On Monday evening a middle-aged man, of respectable appearance, who was on his way from California to his home in Maine, died in his seat, between New-Haven and Wallingford. Deceased was apparently in good health when he got aboard the train in New-Haven.

A letter from South Edmeston, Otsego County, to the Utica *Herald*, states that at 7 o'clock on Friday morning last the mercury in the thermometers at that place stood at 30 degrees below zero. This is colder by several degrees than has ever been known there before Christmas.

Hamilton and Hobart Colleges are having something of a dispute as to which institution can properly claim orange as their ribbon color—both colleges saying they adopted it first.

Lieut. Wilson, of the United States Cavalry Corps, and a son of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, died at Austin, Texas, on Monday morning.

LOCAL NEWS.

Christmas was more generally celebrated in this City yesterday than ever before. In all the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and also in many of other denominations, appropriate services were held. Many of the churches were beautifully decorated with fragrant evergreens and bouquets, mottoes and inscriptions. More than customary attention was paid to the proper rendering of the musical portions of the services. At all the public and private charitable institutions, including all the prisons, bountiful dinners were served out to all the inmates, and also to all pensioners. Business was entirely suspended, except in those shops where children's toys are offered for sale, and these were kept open simply to remind crusty bachelors or forgetful business men that they had neglected their duty to the rising generation.

The aggregate number of beef cattle at all the yards, for the weekly supply, amounts to 6,599. Prices have declined since last week, from 1c. to 2c. ℔ lb. The receipts exceed the requirements of the trade. Large numbers of cattle could not be sold even at low figures. A few extras brought 18c. ℔ lb., net weight. The cattle received as first quality, sold for 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Those medium to good, 13c.@14½c. ℔ lb. The poorest quality, 9c.@11c. ℔ lb., net weight. The number of milch cows for the week is only 58. Trade is dull and sales slow. A very few were sold for over $100 each. Poor cows were sold for $40@$50. Common milkers for about $70@$75 ℔ head. The receipts of calves are very light for the weekly supply, numbering only 564. A few of the best were sold for 14c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Sheep and lambs are in heavy supply, and prices low, although a few extras were sold for 11c@12c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. The general selling price is about 6c. ℔ lb. The number for the week is 24,051. The number of swine at all the yards for the week is 15,648. About 3,000 were in the yards unsold, at the close of the market. The best quality was selling at 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. Dressed, 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

The Police and an Elective Judiciary.

The annual report of the Police Department is always valuable, as justifying by statistics what every intelligent citizen believes—the laxity of our Courts while Judges are chosen by general suffrage. Each year those faithful guardians of our public peace unvail the secret administration of justice in these City Courts. They prove that the criminal, if he belong to a powerful trade or a class influencing the elections, will in seventy-five cases out of a hundred, escape from fine or imprisonment. A hackman is as secure from conviction for insulting or cheating his passengers, as a Turkish Pashaw would be before a venal Oriental Court. A railway director stands before a Judge as fearlessly as once a Norman Baron would appear before an English Judge for ill-treating his Saxon tenants. In our temples of justice, it is not gold that weighs down the balances in favor of the offender, but political influence—the membership of a powerful clique or craft.

To punish a hackman for abusing the public, to arrest a junk-dealer for concealing stolen goods, to fine a railroad company for driving cars without a license, is something as remarkable in our Courts as would be the punishing of Princes of the blood, under aristocratic Governments, by vulgar Police Judges. In this respect the hackmen and junk-dealers may be said to be our aristocracy; holding the Courts themselves in awe and terror.

We learn from this report that Capt. Brackett entered 28,836 complaints against the various City Railways for running cars without license. If these complaints had been summarily dealt with by the Courts, (as they ought to have been,) the sum of $1,441,800 would have flowed into the City Treasury from these wealthy corporations; or more than half the expense for all our Public Schools—that is, the taxation on the general public would have been nearly a million and a half dollars less. Thus far not a penny has accrued.

The Police also entered complaints against 447 hackmen; of these, only an inconsiderable number paid the fine. Of all the persons apprehended for breaking City ordinances *seventy-five* per cent. escape before the Courts without punishment; and *not one in three* of all criminals before the four Police Courts, the Court of Special Sessions and the Court of General Sessions, are ever punished. Here is a striking little example of the "political influence" of a notorious robber. Capt. Jeremiah Petty's report says:

"John Grimes was arrested for robbing John Sullivan on the pier foot of Duane-street of a gold watch and chain. Sullivan had been inveigled by Grimes, while intoxicated, to the pier, and there robbed by Grimes and another. I apprehended from the first that every effort of the prisoner's political friends would be brought to bear upon the authorities for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. My apprehension was fully realized on the day of the trial. When the case was called the complainant (Sullivan) took the stand. After answering a few preliminary questions, Assistant District-Attorney Bedford asked: 'Who stole your watch and chain?' Witness—'I do not know.' Mr. Bedford—'Did the prisoner steal it?' Witness—'No, Sir.' Judge Russell then charged the Jury, saying that there was nothing in the case, and they acquitted the prisoner."

We desire that our country friends and the members of the coming Legislature should consider these facts carefully. They come from the best informed and most unprejudiced source. The Police have no interest in the matter but the public good. A Judge should be a man of unblemished life, of well-balanced intellect, of incorruptible character and placed far above either the bribery of the rich or the party influence of the poor. He should dispense that on which all society rests—equal justice to all classes. He should not favor the powerful, nor too much pity the weak. The poor should feel that before the august tribunal of justice their rights are safe; and the rich should feel that their wealth should not expose them to prosecution. Neither gold nor political power should affect those even scales which weigh out exact justice.

To make a Judge elective, is to at once put him under the influence of a large part of the community, and probably the lowest part. The criminal who appears before him may be like the noble of the middle ages before a Court of justice, able to make and unmake the Judge. If a member of the powerful guild of hackmen or junk-dealers, or butchers, he might control votes enough in the next election to return or defeat the man who sits in judgment on him. It is not impossible that through his exertions already the Judge was elected. How is the great dispenser of justice to forget these things? He must be more than human to be able altogether to keep out of view the accused and his relations to himself. He must be affected by his interests and his political ambition. The inevitable effect is to debauch justice and degrade the Judges. It is notorious that there are few men on the Bench in New-York who are respected by the Bar, and very few who honestly guard the public welfare, or are above suspicion.

The annual impeachment made by the Police Board ought to be considered by our rural friends who will control the approaching Convention. An elective Judiciary is increasing crime in New-York and degrading the Courts. It is in itself most unreasonable; it is against the experience of the past; it has born a harvest of evils in this City. Why should it be continued? No intelligent lawyer in New-York, whether Democrat or Republican, believes it favorable to the public welfare. In the name of prudence and justice and good order, let it be utterly abolished.

Two Kinds of Reform.

It need not in the least detract from the favorable estimate which we have formed of Mr. Bright's energy as an agitator, if we devote a word or two to a truth which the London Reform Trades meeting of Dec. 3 seems to make apparent. The meeting was professedly one of the organized trade societies of the metropolis, and was projected in accordance with Mr. Bright's idea that all the power which artisans are able to use for industrial purposes should be used for political purposes as well. Fully expecting that the various trade societies would take the same view of the matter, he predicted a procession of 200,000 persons, and a day of great enthusiasm. Neither the one expectation nor the other was fulfilled. The procession appears to have numbered about 25,000, and beyond the fact that there was a great crowd of lookers-on, the excitement was of a very mild description. This result was due to some extent to minor causes, but the conclusion cannot be avoided that the heart of the laboring classes was not very strongly moved on the question of Reform.

We have repeatedly pointed out that the apathy of these classes on political subjects is greater than some would have it appear. The difficulties under which they live are unconnected with the suffrage, as they know very well. Every English mechanic of any intelligence knows that full work and high wages are not to be controlled by any legislation whatever. The working classes of England are, without doubt, always studying the relations of capital and labor, for those relations are what control their condition, and enter into every circumstance of their hard-working lives. But with these things changes in the representation have nothing to do. In fact, the course of British legislation having been toward the fostering of British trade, and successfully so, the masses are generally disposed to content themselves with political affairs as they are. In fact, the British workman is not, in the main, discontented with his rulers, for he knows that were he to take their place, he could not remove evils that are inevitable. As for sensation writers, who abuse everybody who does not believe in them, and who affirm that England "groans" under its aristocratic system, they may be dismissed with the statement of a fact well understood by well-informed persons—Englishmen are *not* weary of their aristocracy, but, on the contrary, look to that aristocracy with great respect, and recognize its general influence in preserving the status of the nation among other nations with much gratification. The preservation of the "ancient honor of the family" is, as most even of the poorest classes understand it, a sort of sacred obligation with the majority of the titled gentlemen, whose names are reminders of many old historic epochs—epochs not less interesting to ourselves than to other peoples; nay, epochs in which our own ancestry bore an honorable part, and in this sense are a guarantee of the stability and the respectability of the nation itself.

The political movements, in short, which from time to time are rife in England, are not to be judged by an American standard. In that country much that with us is a constant subject of debate, is settled and accepted. The course of parties does not run there as does the course of parties with ourselves. There the masses understand, and are proud to understand, that the general forms of government are fixed and, humanly speaking, immutable, and that there are limits even to political vagaries. We, who are forever patching, or seeking to patch, the holes which we we ourselves have made in the structure, which we have reared with so much labor, and love so well, cannot understand that another nation will stand firm around a social edifice formed upon a different model. But the truth is the truth nevertheless. The difficulties under which labor in England suffers are nowise concerned in these matters, and the trade societies which did not parade at Mr. Bright's bidding knew it. The problem which they have to solve is a different one from that which he has undertaken to solve. They intend to combine not for the election of members of Parliament, but for the establishment of industrial enterprises of their own. They are more bent upon realizing that labor is capital than upon the possession of a franchise which would be of comparatively little use to them. They turned out to see the show of December the 3d as people will turn out to see any show. But when all was over they returned home with mingled feelings. Prominent was, of course, that of respect for Mr. Bright, who *is* respected even by his enemies; but as prominent was the other feeling, that votes were very well but victuals were better, and that the elevation of the British workingman must depend upon the union of industry and skill, to be guided by his own brains, and to enure to his own benefit.

Tax on National Bank Shares.—The questions argued in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, last week, involved the validity of the taxes for the current year on shares of National Banking Associations. It was claimed on the part of the banks that the assessments were void, on the ground that, in valuing the shares, they had been assessed at a higher rate than "other moneyed capital," such as the stocks and shares of insurance and other companies having their capitals, like those of the National Banks, invested wholly or in part in United States securities, exempt by law from taxation. It was also argued that the shares of National Banks could not be taxed without making a deduction, in assessing their value, for so much of the capital as might be invested in such securities. On the latter point a majority of the Court, at its last term, expressed an opinion adverse to such claim of the shareholders; but as the actual decision was put on other grounds, the point was deemed open for re-argument in the cases now before the Court.

It is supposed that the Court will render its decision by or before the 15th January next, at which time the tax officers will have the power of making a levy to enforce payment of the taxes in case the assessment is not meantime vacated by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Holiday Season.

Of all seasons of the year in which our comfortable classes should remember the needy and unbefriended and houseless, this is peculiarly the one.

The festival of yesterday, which is always so delightful to our families, gathering at the genial board those long-separated and absent, and making glad the hearts of the little ones, is often the severest time of the whole year to the poorest classes.

The great enemy of the poor—the cold—attacks at every crevice of their ill-jointed cabins, or boldly enters their damp cellars, gradually laying its icy touch on life itself. The little bare feet which did not mind the cold in a more genial season, now hesitate to tread the snowy streets, and the food begged by the children begins to fail in the household—many of the street trades come to an end with the snow, and thousands of children supporting themselves on them, are thrown out of employment. The rags which were a sufficient defence from the gales of Autumn, are no protection now from the cold storms of Winter. Poverty dreads, above all things, the Winter. Then at this season, great numbers of men and women, boys and girls are thrown out of employment by the closing of factories and the stoppage of certain trades. Many have saved but little; they must either borrow the means of support, or live, half starved, on the charity of others.

This too is the especial time of temptation to great multitudes. Hunger stares numbers in the face, and they are found besetting the various charities for aid and support. So that to large classes in this City our great Christian Feast is by no means a happy occasion.

The exceedingly high prices of provisions and clothing, the extreme rate of house-rent, together with the slackness of work, are pressing hard on the lowest laboring class, and great suffering has already begun. This will undoubtedly increase till the coming of Spring.

But from the earliest Christian ages it has been a beautiful custom of the fortunate classes to signalize the great religious festival of the year by extraordinary gifts of bounty and charity. No hungry faces were allowed to be seen around the baron's hall, or the monk's open doors, or the citizen's gate. For one day, at least, the poor widow was not to complain of cold, or the orphans of hunger, or the beggar of neglect, or the sick of desertion. The happy associations of the great birthday were to be carried by force to the unfortunate and needy.

Modern times have continued this pleasant custom of benefaction. Yesterday, we doubt not, the faces of thousands of the poor of New-York were made happy with the good fare provided by the generosity of the charitable. At all the missions, the industrial schools, the lodging-houses for homeless girls and boys, at the almshouses and asylums and refuges, even in the jails and prisons, the bounty of others, as in former years, heaped the tables of the outcast with good things. Shoes were put on the bare feet of children, garments on the half clad, bedding was given to the destitute, food to the hungry, and shelter to the houseless. It is always a day of benefaction. The rich pour out their gifts on the poor; the well-off on the destitute; the fortunate on the unfortunate.

Those of our citizens who can, should, during the holiday week, seek out the families whom they know, that are honest but needy, and give the flavor of personal sympathies to their charities. A gift with a kind word is a blessing felt by the poor for the whole year. Others who cannot do this, and who fear to do as much injury as good by their indiscriminate charities, should seek out the great public almoners, our benevolent societies, who have reduced charity almost to a science, and probably seldom err on the side of too much generosity.

Nautical Schools.

It may be safely said that the marine disasters which we have been so frequently compelled to record of late are mainly due to a want of seamanship—by which we mean that quality which results from a practical knowledge of the proper method of managing a vessel in all sorts of weather. Seamanship is as essentially requisite in the commander of an ocean steamer as of a first-class sailing vessel, and no perfection in propelling power will make up for its absence. As we hear complaints of the lack of sailors from all sides it becomes necessary to open some new avenue of supply, which can best be done by educating boys to follow the sea, if we wish to increase the number of intelligent seamen. The State of New-York now makes a liberal allowance for the support of her schools, and why should not a nautical school be established?

The last war has taught us that a course of military instruction might advantageously be added to our present system of school instruction, and even induced serious thought on the subject of establishing a State military school. There are hundreds of the boys of our large cities who long for a sea life; and why should there not, then, be a nautical school, maintained by the State, where these lads might be instructed in seamanship, navigation, steam and book-keeping? The very restlessness and love of adventure which now lead so many boys into crime could be thus taken advantage of and utilized to their benefit and that of the State.

Again, a nautical reformatory school might be established in this State with very beneficial results, and we find such men as Commander S. B. Luce, of the Naval Academy, strongly advocating this measure, quoting the example of the State of Massachusetts in this particular.

In their sixth annual report the trustees of the Massachusetts Reform School "congratulate the friends of the institution that it has passed another year of general prosperity and extended usefulness. It has," they say, "succeeded in its main purpose of providing a refuge where juvenile offenders may be reclaimed and its secondary object of furnishing to our mercantile marine a class of American seamen fitted by education for a sailor's life. It has justified the hopes of its founders, who foresaw that the love of adventure and the overflow of animal spirits which lead boys into trouble on land would, with proper care, insure their success at sea."

So great has been the success of this enterprise in Massachusetts, that a second ship has been put in commission for the purpose of carrying out this system of reform. The *Barnard* and the *Massachusetts*—the vessels alluded to—are full-rigged ships of about 900 tons burden. Between decks they are fitted up as schoolrooms, capable of seating eighty scholars. Forward of the schoolroom are the berth-deck, place for sleeping and the mess-room. The boys are divided into two watches, which alternate between the instruction of the schoolroom and practical instruction in the duties pertaining to a ship. It is expected that each boy, before being discharged, will have acquired a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. The following is the routine of duties: At daylight the drum beats the reveille, on which the boys turn out, lash up and stow their hammocks, according to the prescribed routine; then follow breakfast, school and the exercises according to the programme. They are piped down all the year round soon after dark. As the boys receive an abundance of wholesome fare, and the ships are well ventilated, they are all in very good health. Although at present a sufficiently large portion of the boys educated at these schools do not follow the sea, this can be readily remedied by proper selection. No boy should be thus educated unless he is physically sound, and shows some preference to sea life.

New-York State has several institutions for the correction of youthful criminals, from which a sufficient number could be selected with which to commence the experiment. We understand that it is proposed by Commander Luce, Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux, and others interested in this matter, to bring this subject before the Chamber of Commerce at an early day. It is estimated that not far from 2,000 boys are annually sent West from this City, and it is from these that we propose to recruit our merchant service. It is of the highest importance that the waifs and strays of our large cities should learn to govern themselves, and thus ultimately become good citizens; while by giving them a definite employment, at which they can earn an honest living, we take away from them one of the chief incentives to crime. We hope, ere long, to see some decided action taken on this subject by the citizens of this City and State.

Political Parties in Saxony.—The relation of Saxony to Prussia and the North German Confederacy, as shaped by the late treaty of peace, the position of parties in the diminutive Kingdom is of some international importance and merits the attention of those who follow the development of affairs in Germany. With respect to this matter, the recent debates in the lower Chamber of Deputies at Dresden, have very clearly defined the differences of opinion. There was but a small party who saw in the policy of Prussia and in the success of its arms the commencement of a new grand era for Germany, and an important step toward the complete political unification of the nation. The large majority of the Deputies was divided into two factions, both hostile to the new order of things, but the one accepting the situation as a matter of necessity, deploring the shortsightedness of Prussia in pushing its relentless arm of power foremost in everything, without attempting even to conciliate the hearts of the Saxon people; they further declare that the fortifications around Desden, garrisoned as they are by Prussian soldiers, are not intended for defence against a foreign enemy, but rather as a bold menace against the City of Dresden and the King of Saxony. The other faction of the majority has spoken out openly that, though some "cry peace, peace, there is no peace" in reality but only on paper, &c. Indeed, the belief seems to become more and more general, that things cannot remain long as they are, and that war, more bloody, but also more decisive, will soon again break out.

GEORGIA.

Public Opinion vs. the Southern Recorder—What is Thought of Mr. Julian's Territorial Bill—Political Parties at the South—Southern Loyalists—The Legislature—Cotton, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1866.

I do not know how far the Editor of the *Southern Recorder* imagines he represents and expresses public opinion in the article copied in the Times of the 12th inst, but I do know that when he thinks the "drawing revolvers and appealing to the sword" business should commence he will find that he will have, as the euchre players say, to "go it alone." The idea of armed resistance by a people without arms, ammunition or money to buy them, against the army and navy of the United States, may be entertained in a lunatic asylum, but certainly not by a people like the people of Georgia, who are justly famed for their hard, practical sense. The expression of such a threat can only serve as a pretext for the misrepresentations of Southern sentiment, embitter Northern animosity, justify the extreme measures of the Radicals, and aggravate illimitably the sufferings and misfortunes of the people of this section. What both old and young want is peace. They do not intend to have anything to do with either revolvers or swords, further than to turn them into plowshares and reapers of the newest and most approved patent. The opposition to the Constitutional Amendment was almost universal, but nine-tenths of it were confined to the third section and that on a question of honor, which those who approve the Amendment may condemn as impolitic, but which they cannot condemn as any evidence of a rebellious or turbulent spirit. The feeling that Congress is treating these States unjustly, accusing them of many things of which they are entirely innocent and giving them no credit for their honest submission to authority and law, is universal. There is no exception. But nobody believes that armed resistance is a practicable or a desirable mode of redressing grievances. I reiterate the assertion because I know I am right, that rebellion, opposition to law, refusal to acknowledge the authority of the United States, are no more to be found in Georgia than in New-York or Ohio, and that however individuals here and there may indulge in splenetic and passionate utterances, the people are peaceably inclined and are desirous to prove by their acts the justice and truth of the assertions of the few friends at the North who have ventured to stand between them and ruin.

The proposed legislation by which all the excluded States are to be reduced to Territories fills every mind with horror and alarm. If carried into execution by the two-thirds majority of Congress, anarchy vastly more terrible than a state of war must be the result. The immediate effect would be to give the political control of the States to the negroes, to disfranchise ninety-nine out of every hundred of the population, and inaugurate an antagonism of races which no force of arms could prevent or subdue. As a means of coercion it will be ineffective. It can only intensify animosity and prevent the material improvement which is so necessary to the North as well as the South, by immeasurably increasing the public burdens, and destroying a vast portion of the means by which they are to be discharged. The moment such a state of things is established and all hope of escape is gone, every one who can command the means will leave the country, and in the van of the refugees from a negro Government will be those who opposed secession and the war. It may be said by those who advocate terror as the best means of conciliation, that nothing short of this wholesale punishment of millions of men is adequate to the great crime of their rebellion. But is it not attempting to do what Burke declared to be impossible—preparing an indictment against a nation?

Nobody can be optimist enough to suppose that all existing government, laws, magistrates, legislators and constituencies, can be wiped out in a moment, and a new system—the most obnoxious and oppressive—substituted for them without producing the most calamitous results, in which the people whom it is designed to punish will not be the only, nor yet the greatest, sufferers.

Take, for example, this great State of Georgia. By the last census her population was 595,097 whites and 462,230 blacks, or a total of 1,057,327. The voting population is somewhere between 100,000 and 120,000. She cast 106,365 votes at the Presidential election of 1860. Under the proposed law disfranchising all who bore arms against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Union, it is no exaggeration to estimate that not 5,000 out of the 120,000 could take the oath and qualify as voters. Therefore, under the Territorial system, the Government of the State would be immediately transferred to the 5,000 whites and the 80,000 or 90,000 male negroes who have attained the required age. It must be remembered that the entire male population between the ages of 17 and 55 served in the Confederate army, and that the number of Georgia soldiers in the field exceeded largely its voting population. The negro voters would outnumber the whites eight or nine to one; they would necessarily constitute the political power, and he who expects that they would exercise it intelligently or wisely, or that the six hundred thousand white men, women and children would submit patiently and uncomplainingly to the rule of their slaves of yesterday, must possess an amount of credulity which entitles him to a pedestal at the Paris Exhibition as the most wonderfully constituted creature in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth.

And what would become of the agriculture and industry of the "Territories." Would the political rulers come back from the polls, the legislative halls and the magisterial bench to hoe and plow the corn and cotton of their white inferiors, or would the whites reverse the domestic relation and become the servants of their former slaves? Imagine this half million of more than semi-barbarous negroes let loose as the governing power, and what becomes of the security to life, property and female honor thus placed at the mercy of the savage? Is it possible to conceive of a more terrible pandemonium? Were not the punishments of Alva and of Haynau clemency itself compared with such a fate? No; before such a law is enacted, let a decree of banishment be issued giving all who participated in the rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States time to leave the country. A besieging army of a civilized country always gives time to women, children and non-combatants to leave before fire is opened, and no less humanity should be shown to this unarmed people before they are delivered over to horrors which no sacked city has ever exhibited.

Popular apprehension, keen and painful though it be, cannot contemplate as possible the adoption of such a law by a majority of Congress, or with the sanction of the Northern people. A hard fate is expected. Nobody looks for kindness or good will, but it is deemed impossible that two-thirds of Congress, representing a Christian, enlightended, free and sensible people, can deliberately contrive and execute a scheme of punishment almost amounting to extermination, and which must necessarily reduce to a desert the most productive portion of the Union in which every citizen has an interest. But though this is what everybody says who has read Mr. Julian's bill, were Dr. Cummings' prophecy of the destruction of the world certainly to be fulfilled this Winter, all plans and arrangements for the future could not be more completely arrested, except in the gathering together as much available property as possible to be able to flee from the wrath to come. Look at the advertising columns of the papers and see the number of plantations in every county of the State, with all the stock and provisions, which are offered for sale at less than a fourth of their value were peace established. Visit the marts of commerce and see the stagnation and hopelessness which are to be found there. Look at the closed factories, the untenanted mills, and the half finished enterprises arrested as if by the presence of a plague. See, what never was seen before in the South, crowds of people famishing for want of bread. Hear the gloomy forebodings of the people, who have almost ceased to hope, and then decide whether further punishment, and such punishment as is designed by Mr. Julian, is justifiable, politic or humane.

And will such a plan of reconstruction conduce to the happiness, comfort and advancement of the negroes? Can any honest man believe that the millions of black men who have just emerged from bondage, wholly uneducated, ignorant of everything that is requisite for social peace and material development, can by a legislative fiat become the safe custodians of political power? Are they supposed to be sufficiently enlightened to manage their own affairs, much less those of the white race, or is it expected that Mr. Julian's magic touch will metamorphose their habits, nature and instincts, and endow them with intelligence, morality, industry and civilization, and supply them with the knowledge and experience essential to the exercise of government? Jamaica, Hayti and San Domingo give an answer, but not one of encouragement.

Before Congress adopts a measure so extreme as the territorial scheme, would it not be well, even on the theory of conquerer dealing with subjects, to define the terms upon which the question of reconstruction can be finally readjusted, and distinctly set forth the alternative in case those terms are refused. Let it be distinctly and unequivocally announced on authority what the South must do before she can be admitted to equal membership in the family of States, and what the conquering power will do in case she declines to comply with the requisition. Let every Southern man know positively that "this in a moment brings me to an end," (Julian's Territorial Bill,) and "this informs me I shall never die," (terms of reconstruction.) It may have been the intention of the authors of the Constitutional Amendment that it should be considered an *ultimatum*, but it was not so understood, nor has it yet been authoritatively declared to be the *sine qua non* of restoration. A joint resolution of Congress would define the position of both parties, and there would be no longer room for misunderstanding or doubt.

I wish that I could convince the Northern mind that the people of these States are peaceable, law-abiding and loyal to the Government. I wish that I could remonstrate against the cruel injustice which is done by those who represent them as rebellious, turbulent and lawless; and, above all things, I would wish to convince the North how much better, wiser and more effective are kindness, forbearance and generosity than the harsh words and deeds of a ruthless and vindictive conqueror.

It is not political power that the South seeks. It is not so much the restoration of her representation in the national legislature which she desires, as it is peace and the stability which is essential to prosperity. Security for life and property, well-ordered society, a settled future, are far more anxiously desired than political power. Besides it is a mistake to suppose that the South, if restored to-morrow to all her rights and privileges, would necessarily be in antagonism to the North, and that it is therefore requisite to exact guarantees so as to render this sectional opposition as harmless as possible. The Democratic Party is not half as much idolized at the South as Northern publicists suppose. The old Whig Party numbers many, very many men of influence and prominence, who, even in the cataclysm which has befallen the whole country, have not forgotten the old party feuds, nor felt any inclination to ask admission within the Democratic pale.

The attempt to form the nucleus of a political party at the South which will act in alliance with the Republican Party at the North, by giving a galvanized existence to what are called the "Southern loyalists," must prove a failure. They are too few numerically. They are for the most part characterless, adventurous, either wholly unknown in the States from which they pretend to hail, or if they are known they are objects of universal distrust and aversion. What party can such men build up? What influence can they exercise? Not one in two is a resident of the State he claims to represent, nor does he ever intend to visit it except in the event that Mr. Julian's policy prevails, and in the rear of the United States army. These men are political Jeremy Diddlers, whose sole aim is to secure the "tenpenny price," and they will only prove a burden to whatever party is indiscreet enough to shoulder them. Many of them, to my own knowledge, were ardent secessionists so long as they could hope for Confederate employment, and only became loyal when they were convinced that their services were not required. Mr. N. S. Morse, of Bridgeport, Conn., (a self-elected representative of Georgia,) is an example. He came South in 1861 or 1862, saying that his office had been destroyed by a mob on account of his devotion to Southern interests. Southern men advanced him money to purchase an interest in the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, which he edited until after the surrender. For two years he was the fulsome eulogist of the Confederate Government, the most uncompromising of Secessionists, the most earnest advocate of the die-in-the-last-ditch policy, and more Southern and more pro-slavery than Wigfall or Rhett. When Mr. Joseph E. Brown commenced opposition to the Confederate Government, Morse was his organ, and he played the loudest music, denouncing Mr. Davis and "the Yankees" with equally melodious effort. He is now one of the Southern loyalists, and claims to represent Georgia! *Ex uno disce omnes.*

The Legislature before adjournment passed the Stay Law over the Governor's veto. Unless the Supreme Court declare it unconstitutional, under this law no creditor can collect his debt by levy of execution until after the 1st of January, 1870. The proposed extension of the provisions of what is known as the Homestead Law, which defines the amount of property which the head of a family can hold exempt from execution for debt, was vetoed by the Governor, and the veto was sustained by the Senate. Several of the bills giving aid to railroads were also returned by the Governor, and the friends of those enterprises could not command a force to override the Executive veto. Mr. Butler's proposition to send a committee to Washington to confer with the Government as to what Georgia must do to be saved was tabled, on the ground that the Government will indicate its purpose without any such extraordinary mission. The entirely honorary distinction of being elected United States Senator from Georgia, for six years from the 4th of next March, was conferred on Hon. Herschel V. Johnson.

Cotton is advancing in price, and holders look for a considerable rise. The territory of Georgia will not probably produce much cotton, and those who possess bales will watch and wait. Provisions are a shade cheaper. Christmas is upon us, but oh! what a change as compared with the good old days when a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New-Year" were realizable good wishes.

QUONDAM.

Amusements.

Booth in Brooklyn.—The farewell and benefit night of Mr. Booth in Brooklyn (Friday) will be devoted to a consideration of the fitful fancies of the melancholy Dane — "Hamlet." Mme. Methua-Scheller, and Messrs. Hill, Davidge, Gotthold and Duff are in the cast, and the house will doubtless be packed.

The Christmas Carol.—Mr. De Cordova will read Dickens' "Christmas Carol" at the Brooklyn Atheneum this evening. The numerous patrons of all De Cordovaisms need not be urged to attend; to others we will suggest that while the "Carol" is in itself a thing of beauty, the reader is a joy forever, and should not be missed.

The Proposed National Convention—Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

A Washington letter states that the National Democratic Resident Committee held a meeting on the evening of the 20th inst., at the National Hotel, which was largely attended, many of the members of the Democratic General Committee participating in the proceedings. Hon. Charles Mason presided, and Hon. Thomas B. Florence acted as Secretary. The subject of an early call of a Democratic National Convention was generally discussed, but a decision was postponed until Monday next, when probably the matter will be disposed of. It was conceded on all hands that the time had arrived when the Democracy, reinforced by all persons and parties desiring a Government of Constitutional liberty and law, should commence an active campaign. The Committee resolved, as a fitting preparatory movement, to celebrate in Washington, on the 8th of January next, the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans in a manner every way suited to the occasion.

A Democratic Convention was held at Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, to appoint delegates to a State Convention which is to meet at Frankfort on the 22d of February, and among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we view with horror the revolutionary designs of the minority now in power in Congress at Washington, and that in view of these dangers we urgently recommend the meeting of a National Democratic Convention in Louisville, at an early period; that we request the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky, to issue a call for such a Convention; and that we suggest the 1st of May, 1867, as a proper day for its meeting; and, further, that we pledge to the members of the proposed Convention, a hearty Kentucky welcome.

The Disposition of the Southern People.

A letter from Montgomery, Ala., to the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the following:

"I am enabled, I think, to record a decidedly improved and more favorable disposition on the part of the people to give ear to the propositions of Congress for a settlement of the restoration imbroglio. They begin to appreciate the fact that as an overpowered people the South cannot get out of her present difficulties on her own terms. The proceedings of Congress are watched with interest, especially everything pertaining to the relations of the South to the Union. The spirit manifested in the colloquial debate in Congress, on the 15th, between Messrs. Sherman and Sumner, on the part of the former, has made a very favorable impression. Letters have been received here from eminent Radical officials at Washington, which betrayed considerable solicitude as to the final restoration of Alabama, but being of a private character the names of the authors or of the contents, further than the above, cannot be given to the public.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay has returned home, after a protracted absence, to find his property libeled for confiscation at the late term of the United States District Court for North Alabama."

LONDON CHARITIES—NO. II.

The Field-Lane Meeting—Cabmen's Club—Dust-Sifting Women—Home for Fallen Women—The Midnight Meeting Movement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1866.

The Jews had a saying that he who planted a tree had not lived in vain. Much more may this be said of one who has planted a useful thought in vacant minds, or produced a feeling of virtuous delight in those who had hitherto been incapable of it. To make a thoughtless man thoughtful, an ignorant mind intelligent, the thriftless thrifty, the unkind kind and beneficent, and to give outcasts homes and domestic comforts, to ragged children clothing, to the unoccupied a business, and to the sick and dying alleviation and hope, is certainly a greater and more honorable achievement than planting trees or caring for animals.

This higher glory belongs to not a few in this overcrowded and suffering City of London. They and their institutions are the brightest gem in the diadem of England. That is the most prosperous country, MALCHUS says, which confers the most happiness on the greatest number of people. In spite of defects in the social system of England, it must be spoken to the praise of its people that so much is done to alleviate its depressed and suffering classes. Because this work is done for the most part by men of earnest Christian piety, it is spoken of sneeringly in certain quarters as fanaticism, Exeter Hall philanthropy, or as Eutopian and impracticable. It is meddling with others' rights, in the estimation of some, to attempt to relieve the slave of his chains, to withdraw the drunkard from his cups, or to disburden society of its vices and its ignorance. "Haven't I as good a right to be drunk as you to be sober? Would you deprive me of my right to train my own children as I please? Why interfere with me more than I with you? All we ask is to be let alone, and we will let you alone." Such is the logic which all reforms have to encounter, and such the arguments which Socrates, Plato, and even the Son of God himself had to encounter, in their attempts to change the ideas and practices of mankind.

But my purpose is not to vindicate, but record, the facts of reform now transpiring in London.

THE FIELD-LANE MEETING,

held Nov. 16, 1866, made up of the active workers in this great field of charity, will give a *camera-obscura* view of the whole movement. Fifteen hundred of the representatives of the great work, in its infinite variety of forms, is a rare assemblage. It is the forlorn hope to lead the forces of charity throughout the world, in its onset upon ignorance, depravity and misery. Among them are the friends of the orphan, the widow, the harlot, the outcast, the ragged, the crippled, the idiotic, the insane, the street-wanderer, the cabman, the shoe-black, the ash-sifters, the infants of laboring mothers, the seduced with their infant charge, and of the wrecks and fragments of humanity in every imaginable shape and form. The givers and workers are both on hand, though the latter greatly preponderate, at least in the present meeting. They have more muscle than money, more hand and heart for their work than of honorable position and social influence. Their right honorable and right reverend patrons are not here, though represented by middle-class intellect and position. Those present are the men and women that do good for the love of it, under the impulse of high Christian principle. They are addressed by Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, New-York, after being duly served with tea—that great concomitant of English charity—and what with the stimulus of the tea and the oratory of the speaker, the assembly was excited to various demonstrations of noisy approval. Mr. VAN METER acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all, and charity for once may be said to have had a hearing. The building itself in which the meeting was held was the work of charity. It is a spacious structure, many stories high, having a night-refuge for the homeless, male and female. Bible schools, special service for parents, day and infant schools, elder boys' evening school, refuge men and boys' class, penny bank, boys' industrial classes, mothers' classes, girls' industrial classes, girls' night school, ragged church service, and how many more appendages I know not, all looking to the same object—the improvement of the dregs of London society.

The rooms are formed to suit these several services. The chapel for the ragged church service includes the whole of the uppermost story, and though roughly constructed, it is spacious, airy, well-lighted, and on the whole is well suited for the purpose to which it is devoted. The great objection to it is the difficulty of reaching it through so many intricate stairways. In this room the meeting in question was held, and here the Sabbath services call together, from week to week, a mass of ragged and filthy humanity which is scarcely presentable in the ordinary chapels or churches of the city. The chaplain informed me that among the ragged attendants on his ministry were occasionally decayed gentlemen, who had thrown away the advantages of liberal learning, social position and great wealth upon a career of vice and crime. In no place out of London are so many of this class probably to be found. One of their number thanked God on his death-bed that poverty had driven him to the ragged chapel. In America, this term "ragged," as applied to school or chapel, would be an effectual barrier to the attendance of almost any class of our people. But where rank is so well settled as in England, the lowest seem to be as free to accept and acknowledge their position as the highest.

Chapels and schools of this character have but an irregular attendance, and though always full, not a few are there for the first and only time. Lord SHAFTSBURY informed me that owing to this fact the teachers made it a point on every occasion to instruct those present in such simple matters as that there is a God, that they have immortal souls, that they are in a sinful and lost condition, that Christ died to save them, that they must repent and reform their lives in order to be saved—truths of which they are as ignorant as heathens, and which they might never learn if allowed to go away uninformed on the subject. Others are regular in their attendance, and much is done for their elevation in character and condition. The number attendant upon all these religious educational services is said to amount to more than a hundred thousand. The Queen is credited with a £50 contribution to the enterprise in a single year, and the Royal favor seems to be a sort of sunshine to those engaged in it.

CABMEN'S CLUB.

There are in London 8,000 or 10,000 cabmen, and 4,000 or 5,000 omnibus drivers, representing in all a population of 60,000. Of these 10,000 cabmen, 1,300 are said to drive their own teams, while the others hire them of capitalists, paying them the lion's share and accepting for themselves a meagre and starving pittance. Even those who own their horses and cabs work at a disadvantage, paying retail prices for horse keeping and carriage room, while the capitalists provide for theirs by wholesale, and thus do it at a much cheaper rate. The cabmen, necessary as they are to the social life of London, lead a precarious and miserable life, now abounding and now in want, deprived by their constant out-door engagements of family comforts, settled homes, secular and religious instruction, of reading and of other means of moral and social elevation. Hence they are a most depressed and miserable class, destitute of confidence in each other, and without the mutual respect among themselves which is necessary to concerted measures for their own improvement in character and condition. A few benevolent persons took pity on them, and began to do something for their elevation some eight years ago, by assembling them in the mews or stables, giving them instruction, and devising various measures for their alleviation. The result was the formation of Cabmen's Clubs, with one of which, held on Bell-street, I have become somewhat acquainted. Lord SHAFTSBURY was present at its formation, and addressed to them some judicious truths, which were received with much *éclat*, after which they were, to the number of 800, entertained at supper. Mr. BENNETT, a shrewd, Yankee sort of man in his management, presides over the movement and keeps the Club-house, in which they are provided with books, meals, and other means of comfort and instruction. A registry is kept for unemployed cabmen, and a fund provided out of which they and their families receive a stipend in case of necessity from lack of employment, sickness or death. The result is a marked improvement among them. Each member of the Club pays a certain amount of his wages weekly into the general fund, and Sunday evening meetings are held for instruction and worship.

INFANT NURSERY, OR HOME FOR BABIES.

This is an institution to take care of the infants of working mothers during the hours of employment. The mothers, before going to work in the morning, bring their infants to the home, and by paying two or three pence a day have them duly cared for until their return at evening, running in, perhaps, once or twice in the course of the day to supply them with nature's aliment. One room is filled with cradles, from which the dear little unfortunates smile as sweetly as if in a King's palace, all unconscious of the poverty and misery to which they are born. In another room are tiers of elevated seats, of hard boards, one above another, in which infants of two or three years old are instructed or amused.

The extent of business done by the nursery I visited (there are probably many more in London) may be judged of from the fact that it received last year 3,212 infants, being an increase on previous years. The total expense of keeping them is about $200, of which the mothers pay $150 and the rest is given in charity. When it is considered that these poor women work for only fifteen or twenty pence a day, the wonder is how they contrive to pay so much and yet keep soul and body together. Sad, indeed, is the condition of these poor mothers, nor can anything better be hoped for the children to which they give birth. So rigorous are the laws of caste in this overcrowded Island that scarcely one in a thousand, descended from these lowest walks of society, can be expected to rise to a more elevated condition. They are born to stolidity and hopelessness, and even the aspirations so natural to the human mind seem to have been overborne and crushed by ages of labor and destitution. They are scarcely capable of imagining anything better for themselves, any more than slaves whose bondage is chronic and hopeless.

DUST-SIFTING WOMEN.

The readers of this article will perceive that my purpose is not to deal with those forms of charity or of destitution with which they have been made familiar by previous writers, but rather with those which are little or at all known in America. The ash-sifters are not charity women, but are made up of those fag ends of female social life to whom any calling is acceptable that keeps them from the poor-house, however degraded and abhorrent. The ashes and garbage of the city are farmed out to contractors at a price, and they make their money by carting it into an open space of one or two hundred feet square and employing women to sift the filthy accumulation, selling the best portion of it to brickmakers and gathering the garbage for paper-making or other purposes, to increase their profits. The yard I visited employs over a hundred women, who, with their sifters, are arranged in rows, sitting literally in ash heaps, covered with rags and filth, to make them appear as much like negroes as white people. I supposed that I had seen in New-Orleans the lowest specimens of female degradation, in the slave women employed in digging and conveying in wheel-barrows over the levee thes *batteur* or mud deposited by the Mississippi, for brick-making; but the spectacle in this yard revealed to me a still lower depth. True, these dust-sifter are not sold in the shambles, but every vestige of womanly self-respect is quenched in them by their condition and occupation, insomuch that I was assured that they were harder drinkers than the men, were terrible fighters among themselves, and a person of the neighborhood told me that in the Summer, when they were more out of doors, it was hardly safe to live near them. They are paid fourteen pence a day, with the privilege of gleaning what coal they can from the ashes for their own fires, a miserable pittance considering the cost of living and the out-door exposure of their occupation among the garbage of London, and in the cold of Winter. The brotherhood of mankind sounds well on paper and in the harangues of pulpit and platform, but what of the sisterhood, doomed to such a life as this?

The London charities are attempting alleviation, but in this and a thousand similar cases what can be done? Sympathy is mockery and tears hypocrisy, apart from radical reforms in the social system. They are as much needed in England as in any Slave community of the world. God has not enriched this earth with his gifts to be monopolized by the few at the expense of the many. There is something wrong in the structure of society as well as in personal character, or so many would not thus be despoiled of manhood's prerogatives, so many of all that imparts dignity, beauty, and loveliness to the female character.

HOME FOR FALLEN WOMEN AND THE MIDNIGHT-MEETING MOVEMENT.

A lady of an energetic, sympathizing character, was appealed to by a fallen girl for protection in behalf of herself and her illegitimate child, and though without means of her own, she accepted the trust. Others in like condition followed, charitable persons lent their assistance, and the result is, a house is kept by the lady for girls of this character, with their infants, to which hundreds have already been received. Many have been restored to a virtuous life, their illegitimate offspring have been provided for, and great good has been done and is doing on a still wider and wider scale.

The midnight-meeting movement is a kindred enterprise, having reference to fallen women in general, and not only those who have become mothers. More than twenty of these meetings, held in the different parts of London, have been addressed by some of the principal men in England. The plan is to gather into them at midnight as many street-walkers as possible, and by kindness, persuasion, appeals to their consciences and to their home-memories, to offer them a home and every facility for changing their course in life. These efforts have been some time in progress, and though distrusted and derided at first, large numbers have been recovered. Three hundred were provided for last year, and the total number of reclamations has been at least one thousand. Many of them are married and doing well, others are situated in good families, having proved by a long course of good conduct how radical the change is in their habits. P.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. JOHN DAWSON has been elected Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., by 95 majority. The Hartford (Conn.) *Press* states that Mr. DAWSON, who "held that office before and during the war, having been originally elected as much on personal as partisan grounds, never inclined to secessionism, and when Gen. TERRY and a portion of the Tenth Corps entered Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1865, Mr. DAWSON promptly recognized and cheerfully submitted to the Federal authority, took the oath, and gave very valuable advice and assistance in governing the badly disturbed district. So at the first election thereafter, a Mr. VAN BOKELEN, a native of New-York, but one of the only two citizens of Wilmington who refused to take the oath, was elected Mayor, and the best offices given to rebel soldiers. Mr. DAWSON has now been restored to his former honors, and is a sensible, shrewd business man, and a very useful citizen."

The city charter of Charlestown, Mass., provides that nine Aldermen shall be chosen on a general ticket, three to be selected from each ward. At the recent election, O. H. P. SMITH, of Ward No. 3, had 1,796 votes, and H. P. DUNNELS, of Ward No. 1, 1,795. The question arose who should receive the certificate, whether the candidate having the most votes, without reference to the ward in which he resided, or his competitor residing in Ward No. 1. The city clerk decided that by the language of the charter each ward was entitled to three Aldermen, and therefore Mr. DUNNELS, of Ward No. 1, must receive the certificate of election, although he obtained one less vote than Mr. SMITH.

The Sacramento *Union* gives the following list of aspirants to high political positions in and from California:

United States Senate—A. A. Sargent, F. F. Low, John Conness, J. B. Felton.

Congress—Northern District—C. Hartson, W. H. Parks, L. E. Pratt, L. M. Foulke, William G. Morris. Middle District—William Higby. Southern District—W. J. Knox, W. E. Lovett, Harvey S. Brown, J. S. Wallis.

Governor—John Bidwell, T. N. Machin, C. T. Meader, George C. Gorham, F. M. Pixley, J. H. Jewett, D. C. McRuer.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* mentions JOHN A. PRALL, Esq., of Bourbon, as a candidate for the United States Senate, and says: "We know he is a Union man, true and tried; and should he be the choice of the Union Party, and receive the nomination of the Union members of the Legislature—and they can nominate no more worthy man—it will be a source of gratification to us. There is no better man in Kentucky."

At the recent special election in the Georgia Seventh District, for member of Congress, *vice* WM. T. WOFFORD, resigned, a light vote was thrown, and many in places, it is stated, the polls were not opened at all. There were, however, four candidates voted for, and the returns, so far as received, indicate the election of Col. F. H. LITTLE, of Gordon, although Dr. JAMES P. HAMBLETON, of Fulton, claims the election.

Republican Conventions are to be held in New Hampshire as follows: State Convention at Concord, Jan. 8; First Congressional District at Dover and Second District at Manchester, Dec. 27; Third District at West Lebanon, Jan. 9.

While there are 27,526 names on the check-lists of Boston, there were only 10,465 votes cast at the recent municipal election. In some of the richer wards, not 30 per cent. of the registered vote was thrown.

The special election held in Schoharie County, last Tuesday, to fill the vacancy in the Assembly, caused by the death of Hon. DANIEL SHAFER, resulted in the unanimous election of WM. S. CLARK, Esq., the Democratic nominee.

J. G. SHIPMAN, Esq., of Belvidere, N. J., has declined any use of his name for the United States Senatorship, whereupon the Belvidere *Intelligencer* declares for Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Atlantic *Republican* also advocates Mr. F.'s election.

The Tennessee Republican State Convention is to be held at Nashville, and the Kentucky Democratic State Convention at Frankfort, on the 22d of February.

It is said that Judge ALBERT JACKSON has taken the necessary steps to contest the election to Congress of THOMAS E. NOELL, in the Missouri Third District.

The Democratic citizens of Bullitt County, Ky., at a meeting on the 17th inst. to choose delegates to the State Convention, indorsed the President's policy, and recommended Col. PHILIP LEE, of Nelson County, for Lieutenant-Governor, and A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt County, as member of Congress from the Fourth District.

The New-Orleans *Tribune*, trusting in the establishment by Congress of a new Government in Louisiana, nominates THOMAS J. DURANT for Governor.

Hon. THOMAS HARDEMAN, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, is suggested as a candidate for Governor of that State.

Fires Yesterday.

IN WEST HOUSTON-STREET.

A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon, shortly before 5 o'clock, in the fourth-story of the tenement-house, No. 300 West Houston-street, corner of Greenwich-street. The fire is supposed to have been the result of children playing with matches, which ignited and set fire to the carpet in the apartments. The occupant of the room, ELIJAH NEWBY, sustained a loss of about $500; no insurance. Mr. KEGAN, who occupies the third floor, sustained a loss of $50 by water. The next floor below was occupied by G. A. JONES as a clock and musical box spring manufactory; damage about $200; fully insured. The building, owned by Mr. JONES, was damaged to the extent of about $500; fully insured. The upper floors are occupied by about twenty families, among whom the greatest disorder and panic prevailed during the first few minutes after the alarm was sounded; but fortunately no one was injured. The prompt action of the firemen saved the building before the flames spread beyond the apartments where they originated.

IN WEST BROADWAY.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the show-window of the hat and cap store at No. 125 West Broadway, owned and occupied by C. BOUJASSON. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and succeeded in soon extinguishing the flames, before any considerable damage had been inflicted. The total loss on stock and building will not exceed $300; fully insured.

FALSE ALARM.

The alarm of fire at a few minutes of 9 o'clock last evening, originated from the ignition of some straw in the cellar of the tenement house, No. 120 East Twenty-ninth-street: no damage.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A FIREMAN IN DISGRACE.

Yesterday morning JAMES PETTIT, a member of Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, made up his mind to celebrate Christmas by going on an excursion with the "Black Crook Guard," a company of fantasticals. With this intention PETTIT procured the disguise of a baboon, over which he wore his fireman's uniform. While thus dressed in a double character, the foolish fellow became grossly intoxicated, and in that condition mounted a horse on the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, and acted in so disorderly a manner that Officer SIMINGTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was compelled to arrest him and convey him to the Spring-street station-house. Subsequently Fire Commissioner BROWN appeared at the station-house and removed all the buttons and other insignia of his position in the Department. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoner was locked up. He is no longer a member of the Department.

Card from Mr. George Carr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 21st inst. you have published my name as having connection with the Dr. MASSEY homicide. The statement that I was examined on the supposition that I had guilty knowledge of the facts is not correct. I was called upon as a witness, and need not have gone unless I chose, but went at the request of Capt. WILSON, of the Police. By publishing this you will not only confer a favor, but do justice to me and friends. GEO. CARR,

No. 33 East Thirty-third-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICAN GENIUS IN THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—There is now on exhibition at the carriage warerooms of Mr. HAM, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, a two-horse ambulance, built by him to be sent to the Exposition at Paris. The "Howard Ambulance" was invented by Dr. B. HOWARD, of this City, toward the close of the war, was approved by the Army Board, and ordered to be built for the Army of the Potomac. It has since received the indorsement of the Inspectors-General both of the French and English armies, and by them declared to be superior to anything of its kind previously brought to their notice. One of its chief merits is found in a new and simple arrangement of interior springs, by which, either with a light or heavy load, whether upon a smooth or rough road, all jar is expended before reaching the seats or beds on which the patients rest. Other inventions for the easy removal of sick and wounded by this eminent surgeon are also on exhibition, before being sent to the Exposition at Paris.

COLORED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The pupils of Colored Grammar School No. 1 will hold their Christmas festival at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, solos, duets, choruses, &c., dialogues and recitations, the pupils furnishing the entertainment. The festival is under the direction of Mr. JOHN PETERSON, and Miss MAGNAN will preside at the piano. This school is one of the most flourishing colored schools in the City, and as it is conducted under the auspices of the Board of Education, it will compare favorably with any public school in the City. It is not often that the colored schools appear before the public, and when they do they should be heartily welcomed.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Shortly before midnight of Monday, a desperate affray took place at the Essex House, corner of Grand and Essex streets, between FRANK CLARK and GEO. MCCLOUD, both ex-policemen, PETER TRACY and several others, when a pistol shot was fired, and the bullet took effect in the shoulder of the proprietor, PETER ROWE, who was endeavoring to preserve order, causing a slight wound. The affair was kept so quiet, however, that the Tenth Ward Police did not hear of the disturbance until yesterday morning, when it was too late to make any arrests. Exactly the cause of the quarrel and subsequent affray was not ascertained.

SHOOTING CASE.—At about 7:45 o'clock last evening a man named FREDERICK WEBER, residing at No. 149 Sixth-street, got into an altercation with a man named WILLIAM RODES, in front of his residence, when the latter entered his apartments on the second floor of No. 143 of the same street, and fired a pistol-shot from his window, wounding WEBER in the head severely. RODES was arrested soon afterward by Officers PIERCE and ARNOLD, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, where all is being done that can be to relieve his sufferings.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM.—The fifteenth anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum will be held at the institution, Forty-ninth street, corner of Lexington-avenue, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the annual reports will be read and Trustees and Managers elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, the children's Christmas tree will be exhibited, and tables spread with refreshments. The institution is a charitable one, and worthy of being sustained by the benevolent.

SABBATH-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath-school of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry streets, will give a grand musical and literary entertainment this evening. The programme is well chosen, and promises very great enjoyment to those who may be present upon the occasion.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—About 11 o'clock last night a man named MALLOY, aged about 50 years, and living at No. 395 East Tenth-street, accidentally fell off the dock at the foot of Ninth-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a woman, name unknown, while stepping off a Fulton-avenue car at Downing-street, was run over by the horses of another car coming in opposite direction, and instantly killed. The woman was taken into a neighboring house and the Coroner was notified.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man employed in a store-house in Water-street, fell through the hatchway and sustained injuries which resulted in his death in a short time thereafter.

NEW-JERSEY.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF THIEVES.—For the past three months the sleeping cars belonging to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which run through to Jersey City, have been frequently robbed at the terminus of the Erie Railway, of hair mattresses, velvet cushions, bedding, &c., and all efforts to detect the thieves were fruitless until the present time. It appears that upon arriving in Jersey City the cars are taken to a side track at the upper shops near the tunnel, and there remain until again required for use, and it was at this latter place where the property disappeared in a very mysterious manner, notwithstanding that there were night watchmen employed. The matter was finally placed in the hands of Detectives MCWILLIAMS and NUGENT to work up. After due investigation the officers became satisfied that a man named PATRICK FURY, in the employ of the Erie Company as night watchman at the upper shops, was the guilty party. Yesterday the officers went before Justice QUAIFE and procured a search warrant, with which they proceeded to FURY's house on Newark-avenue, foot of Bergen Hill, and made a thorough search of the premises. The officers found that all the beds in the house were composed of hair. They also found the stolen property stowed away under the beds, in the cellar, in the garret, and in the wood-shed. They then arrested PATRICK FURY and his wife SUSAN, as the principles, and MICHAEL MCMANN, MORRIS and WILLIAM GALVIN, MICHAEL FREEL, and JAMES DAVY, boarders in the house, as accessories, all of whom were committed to await an examination. The property recovered was a full wagon load, and is valued at about $500.

PRESENTATION OF CHURCH VESTMENTS.—Rev. Father CROUSE, of the Church of St. Boniface, Jersey City, was the recipient on Sunday evening, after Vespers, of a full set of Church vestments, of gold color, handsomely embroidered in silver. The presentation address was delivered on behalf of the members of the church by Mr. CHARLES C. MCTAVEY, who referred, in a few happy remarks, to the disinterested zeal of the Reverend Father, displayed in attending to the wants of the Irish Catholics. The reverend gentleman, in reply, said that he was completely overcome by this new proof of the love of the Irish toward him, and words could not express the feelings of his heart, and he could simply thank them, and hoped God would spare him among them to labor as best he could for their interest.

A RASCALLY SON.—An aged German woman named MOHENNER arrived in this country recently with $240 in gold, and proceeded to the residence of her son JOHN, in Newark, with whom she expected to reside. She placed the money in the hands of her son for the purpose of having it placed in the savings bank. After a time he became unkind to her, and finally turned his old mother out of doors. She then discovered, on inquiry, that her son had applied the money to his own use, and, after finding that he could rob her of nothing more, had turned her out in the streets. Making her case known at the Police-station, young MOHENNER was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice KIRKPATRICK, when, after promising to make restitution and provide for his mother, he was set at liberty.

CHARGED WITH STEALING A $25,000 DEED.—CHARLES A. MILLER and Capt. CLARK had a partial examination before Justice CHAMBERS, of Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, charged by Mr. BERNEY with stealing the deed of a tract of land valued at $25,000 from him. In 1863 Mr. BERNEY purchased an island at the South and placed MILLER in charge of said property, and it is now alleged that the latter, through false pretences, gained possession of the deed, with which he decamped. CLARK, who was formerly one of Gen. BUTLER's staff, is charged with conspiring in the fraud. The accused were arrested some time since at Taylor's Hotel, and were bailed at the time, but for some unknown reason the affair has been kept quiet.

ARREST OF BROOKLYN THIEVES IN NEWARK.—On Monday evening two suspicious looking men having bundles in their possession, were taken in custody and conveyed to the police station, where they gave their names as JOHN MOORE and RICHARD ADDIS, of Brooklyn, the latter claiming to reside at No. 232 Atlantic-street. In the possession o ADDIS was found a large package of unfinished catgut, probably 30 or 40 pounds. MOORE had in his possession a package of woolen stockings, which were yesterday identified by LEWIS LEVI, merchant, No. 293 Market-street, as having been stolen from his place of business. It is supposed that the catgut is the proceeds of some robbery in New-York or vicinity. The prisoners, who claim to be peddlers, were committed to await an investigation.

CHRISTMAS SLINGS.—JOHN MCCARTHY, aged 28, celebrated Christmas Eve until 11:40 o'clock, when he went home and broke his father's furniture and crockery, for which he was arrested by Officer RAMSEY, of the Jersey City Police, and locked up. JAMES ROSS, aged 19, was arrested yesterday forenoon by Officers MANN and MCCARTHY, charged by FRANCIS MASTERSON, corner of Washington and Essex streets, Jersey City, with being drunk and disorderly, and breaking in his door. He was committed for examination.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Yesterday forenoon, WM. RYAN, of No. 396 South Seventh-street, Jersey City, went before Justice QUAIFE and made affidavit that one OLIVER FRENCH wilfully and maliciously fired off a pistol at complainant's house, the ball from which broke a pane of glass and passed over a bed in close proximity to where his son was lying. The Justice issued a warrant, upon which FRENCH was arrested and committed to await examination.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A child two years of age, named ESTHER, daughter of CHAS. E. GARDNER, grocer, corner of Grove and South Third streets, Jersey City, died yesterday morning from scalds received on the 15th of this month. It appears that the child, while playing with others in a room, fell over a pail of hot water which was standing on the floor, and was scalded so severely that death resulted on Monday. Coroner WARREN viewed the body, and gave a permit for burial.

ROBBING A DETECTIVE.—Yesterday forenoon Detective Officer BRANT, of the Newark Police, while out shopping, entered a store and laid down a bundle, for the purpose of making some purchases, and when ready to leave, discovered that his bundle was missing. After diligent inquiry he traced up a woman, named CATHARINE GIGER, in whose possession he found the missing property. He conveyed her to the stationhouse, where she subsequently gave bail to appear for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The train of the Central Railroad due in Jersey City at 7 o'clock yesterday morning ran over and instantly killed an unknown woman near Scotch Plains. The woman was walking on the track and did not hear the approach of the train, and the fog being very thick, the engineer did not discover deceased in time to prevent the accident.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—On Monday Detective NETTLESHIP, of Newark, arrested a young man at Elizabeth, charged with being engaged in passing one dollar counterfeit greenbacks, some six or seven of which had been passed upon people in Elizabeth. The prisoner was taken before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, to whom he acknowledged his guilt, and was accordingly fully committed for trial.

ROBBERY OF A POST-OFFICE.—Just before daylight on Sunday morning, the post-office at Elizabeth was burglariously entered and robbed of nearly all the letters. Several checks and notes were found, besides burglars tools, in the rear of St. John's Church. The same office was robbed a few weeks ago, since which time it has been lighted up with gas, and a police officer passed frequently up to 4 A.M.

THEFT OF DIAMOND RINGS.—Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE, hatter, of New-York, and residing in Jersey City, yesterday appeared before Justice QUAIFE and procured a warrant for the arrest of his colored servant, HILIARE DRUMGOLD, whom he charges with having, on the 5th of December, stolen three diamond rings valued at $300, from his premises. The accused was arrested and committed.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE FERRY HANDS.—On Monday morning Commodore WOOLSEY, Superintendent of the Jersey City Ferry, presented each of the ferry masters, engineers, and all others connected therewith, with turkeys, geese and chickens for their Christmas dinner. The amount required for the purpose was two large truck-loads.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2316—Hall vs. Wechster et al.	29½—Leland et al. vs. Leland.
2179—Same vs. Same.	2504—Bernet vs. Corn.
1232—Bernhardt et al. vs. Wanman et al.	1810—Gould vs. Wolfsohn.
563—Hartley vs. James et al.	2491—Paton vs. Butterfield.
2460—Crow vs. Miller.	670—Campbell vs. the Mayor, &c.
190—McCready et al. vs. Johnson et al.	1067—Kiersted vs. Clarke.
2466—Ogden vs. Harwood.	1684—Copeland vs. Watson.
2021—Darrah vs. Scullin.	2647—Chase vs. Loyd.
983—Benton vs. Myers.	1460—Anderson vs. Min. Min. Company.
861—Ballatine et al. vs. Henry.	2526—Brown vs. Freek.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Balcom, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
180—Taylor vs. Ketchum.	200—Davis, Jr., vs. Masterson et al.
181—Calhoun vs. The Same.	201—Clarke vs. Smith.
187—Cohen vs. Jackson.	202—Dougherty vs. McCloskey et al.
308—Hewitt vs. B. R. P. Co.	203—The Corn Exchange Insurance Company vs. Bobenck et al.
309—Same vs. Same.	204—Delavan vs. Duncan.
324—Hunt vs. Sanger et al.	205—Westhead vs. Thompson.
191—Sanmers vs. Adams.	206—Byrnes vs. Loughran.
196—Palmer vs. Roe et al.	
103—Caggill vs. McAloney.	
101—Smith vs. Crosby.	
197—Williams vs. Williams.	
198—Same vs. Lyles, Jr.	
199—Cuff vs. Dorlam.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
58—Hatterson vs. Bergen.	78—Everett vs. ——.
60—Hancock vs. Drew.	91—Salem vs. Fruelich.
62—Mapes vs. Constant.	120—Kelter vs. Mattox.
64—Miller vs. Porter.	135—White vs. Hinsdale.

The General call is No. 136—National Bank of the Metropolis vs. Orcutt.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Hearne, J.—Non-Jury Cases only.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
203—Siltherstein vs. Goodwin.	222—Burnett vs. Whitney.
204—Samuels vs. Settenreith.	229—Buckman vs. The Great Eastern Steamship Company.
208—Young vs. Staits.	229½—Sayers vs. Gibbons.
211—Tracey vs. Metcalf.	233—Taylor vs. Newman.
212—Head vs. Gallagher.	241—McAterey vs. Higgins.
214—Freerstein vs. Aigel.	242—Mitchell vs. Van Name.
216—Campbell vs. Kowing.	243—Augers vs. Young.
219—Kitzheimer vs. Tilt.	244—Waters vs. Garrison.
220—Boies vs. Fleming.	245—Fielding vs. Bell.
221—Beebe vs. McCully.	246—Richardson vs. Wilson.

MRS. S. S. RANDALL, wife of the City Superintendent of Public Schools, writes as follows of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines:

"I have used one of your excellent Sewing-Machines in my family, and now that I begin to realize its benefits the wonder is how I have lived without it. The machinery is so simple, and the operation so easy and beautiful, that it rivals the piano-forte in our circle. It performs every kind of family sewing in the strongest and most beautiful manner; and the needlework that formerly occupied so many weeks and months, is now accomplished in a few days, leaving me time for a variety of other pursuits. I would advise all young housekeepers to select one of your Sewing-Machines in preference to a piano, as no family can afford to do without this useful and beautiful article of furniture. I consider it as woman's best friend, and cordially recommend it to the ladies of the United States as a "companion" whose value will be more and more appreciated every day of their lives."—*Sun.*

SEWING-MACHINES AT THE MASONIC FAIR.—At the Masonic Fair the Executive Committee invite attention to the advertisement of Brother J. T. ELLIS, No. 99 Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street, proposing to supply the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine on orders received during the continuance of the Fair, at manufacturers' prices.

Masters of Lodges and others are invited to forward their orders for the number of machines that they may be likely to want, and Brother ELLIS will arrange them for delivery to such persons as may be recommended by the Master as trustworthy, enabling the poor and deserving of all classes to obtain the means of support in paying for a machine by monthly installments.

Such opportunities of increasing the Orphan and Asylum Fund should not be underrated.—*Masonic Fair Spirit.*

A PERFECT SEWING-MACHINE.—MRS. J. W. WATKINS, of Brooklyn, writes: "After an experience of four years with the 'Elliptic' and considerable with other first-class machines, I deem it but just to your admirable machine to state that I consider it not only superior to all others as a family machine, but as a perfect sewing-machine in every respect; performing as it does so rapidly, noiselessly and perfectly every possible variety of family sewing, and withal so wonderfully simple and easy to operate that a child can use it without difficulty. I cannot say too much in its praise."—*Brooklyn Union.*

The Best Holiday Present.

There could be no greater comfort in a family than a good Sewing-Machine, and it is universally admitted that GROVER & BAKER's is the best for family use.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Get Rid of a Cold at Once by Using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Sold everywhere.

A Hint to Humbugs.

One of the most serious failures of a certain class of rogues is their propensity to imitate PHALON'S CEREUS!

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College Place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

T. B. Bynner, Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway, (up-stairs.)

Holiday Presents.

No more useful presents can be made in any household than DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER, and the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. These machines will lessen the weary labor of washing and wringing clothes one half, and save their cost in clothing every year. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near York.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Useful Presents.

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Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway. —The elegant Crystal Visiting Card for the Holidays.

MARRIED.

BROWN—FRASER.—On Christmas Eve, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, at the residence of the bride's parents, JAMES E. BROWN to JESSIE L., eldest daughter of James B. Fraser, Esq., both of this City.

MCGILL—MORRIS.—At Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Dr. GEORGE M. MCGILL, U. S. A., to HELEN, daughter of Robert Rutherfurd Morris.

SCHMAUDER—NESBITT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tuttle, JOHN F. SCHMAUDER to ANNIE L. NESBITT, both of New-York City.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Monday, Dec. 24, at the residence of her son, Wm. F. Brown, MARY A. MELVILLE, relict of the late Samuel C. Brown, aged 74 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, corner of 4th-av. and Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

D'HERVILLY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, JOSEPH ULRIC FELIX D'HERVILLY, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

DUNSCOMB.—On Monday, Dec. 24, of croup, CHARLES EDWARD, youngest son of Alexander H. and Anna Maria Dunscomb, aged 4 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 21 7th-av., at 2½ o'clock.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, Dec. 22, Mrs. SOPHIE L. JENKINS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 88th-st., near 12th-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

REMSEN.—On Monday, Dec. 24, PETER V. REMSEN, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lee-av., near Rodney-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROUNDEY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, MARIA J., wife of John Roundey, and daughter of James D. Kent, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 30 East 25th-st., to Boston for interment.

SAGEMAN.—At Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, JOHN W. SAGEMAN, aged 65 years 2 months and 15 days.

Funeral services will be held in St. Mark's Church, in 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in New-York City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

SHAFFER.—On Christmas morning, JANE E., wife of Rev. J. N. Shaffer, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

VAN WAGENEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 24, in the 86th year of her age, ANN SCHMALZ, wife of William I. Van Wagenen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at 2 o'clock on Thursday, Dec. 27, from her late residence, No. 91 1st-place.

WHITON.—At Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, Dec. 13, ELLEN, wife of Frederic L. Whiton, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. Peter C. Cornell, No. 162 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

OFFICIAL.—No. 109.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the American Express Depot, in Hudson, corner of Jay-st., aged about 33 years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: brown felt hat, dark sack coat, dark pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: a gold locket and a small pocket-book and flask. Killed by being run over by a freight car, about 6 o'clock P. M. Inquest will be held Dec. 26, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Coroner's Office.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1866.

The body of an unknown drowned woman was received at the Morgue at 9 o'clock this P. M., brought in by Officer Joseph Cook, No. 476, Twenty-second Precinct, from North River, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, said to have jumped in the river: aged about thirty-one years, five feet two inches high, stout built, long brown hair, gray eyes; had on black silk dress, white flannel petticoat, white muslin chemise, two white skirts, hoop skirt, drawers of white, hose, black gaiter shoes, red opera hood, broche shawl, white undersleeves, brown corsets and brown gloves.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

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A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residences. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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French China Breakfast Plates, $1 75 dozen.

French China Tea Plates, $1 50 dozen.

French Cut-glass Goblets, $3 75 dozen.

French Cut-glass Champagnes, $3 dozen.

French Cut-glass Wines, $2 75 dozen.

Mantel Vases, $5 per pair, worth $10.

Mantel Vases, 10 per pair, worth 20.

Mantel Vases, 15 per pair, worth 30.

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FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 Times Office.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The sacred care of the orphans of soldiers and seamen who have perished in the war devolves upon private charity. The oldest institution of the kind is located at Flushing, Long Island, which is now in the fifth year of its existence. This Home now shelters, clothes and educates 130 children, who have no natural guardians to provide for them.

About 100 of these orphans will be at the Marble Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., in order that those who sympathize with them may witness their improvement.

The exercises will consist of singing by the children, assisted by Mrs. Fowle, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Tyng, President of the institution, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Hastings and Rev. Geo. J. Mingins.

Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission (without charge) may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Carter Brothers; at Randolph's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.; also, at Broadway Hotel, corner 42d-st.

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5-20 Coupon, '62	106	106¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '64	104½	104¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	104¾	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114½
5-20 " new, '65	107⅝	107⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110⅞
Gold	133	133⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	104¾	105	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110

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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors will be held at their Banking Room on the second Tuesday in January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
B. SEMAN, Cashier.

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JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.
The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.
An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

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NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.
Temporary Office, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 83, 85.
The subscription book to the capital stock of the HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now open at the office of the Company.
It is confidently believed that this institution will not only be of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes, but in fact to all those who are paying rents, while at the same time it will realize large profits to those who invest their money in this truly philanthropic institution.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles R. Graham,
Hon. W. W. Woodworth, Mr. James Warren Nash,
Hon. Rufus Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. David Smith, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:
That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.
A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1866.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, at the agency in New-York City, and at this office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, proximo, inclusive.
WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.
Parties holding certificates of stock discharged from the Chillicothe books, are requested to surrender them at the New-York agency for registry before the closing of the transfer-books.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.
AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECtors of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, will be paid at our office, free of Government tax.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT Company 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable January and July, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, also Morris and Essex Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds for sale by
POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 18, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, will be now received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK EIGHT PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on above bonds Jan. 1, 1867, for coupon No. 2, will be paid, on presentation of coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the Central National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LLOYDS.
ROBINSON & COX,
ATTORNEYS,
No. 37 William-st.
THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE
MARINE RISKS
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee:
JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL HEINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA,
which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all denominations, can be obtained at this office at the full commissions allowed by law, viz.: On amounts of fifty dollars and upward, 2 per cent.; one hundred dollars and upward, 3 per cent.; five hundred dollars and upward, 4 per cent.; one thousand dollars and upward, 5 per cent.; the commissions being payable in stamps.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bankinghouse on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

DRY DOCK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year.
L. J. LOCKWOOD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed on the 31st December, 1866, and reopened Jan. 20, 1867.
By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, President.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, January, 1867.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semiannual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on the cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms No. 83 and 85.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Jas. Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
MR. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. [illegible] BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from that date.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax,
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Money deposited now, bears interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 287 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THE "INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS," and others, No. 516 Broadway, has declared a dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., and payable MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867, at the following rates per annum: Six per Cent. on sums of from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free from Government tax.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 13, 1866.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 3d day of January next.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1866.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
DIVIDEND—a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 22, 1866.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the institution paying the Government Tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 13th day of December, 1866, it was
Voted, That a Dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment is to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders on this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867.
WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1866.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 27th day of December inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 27th day of December to the 2d day of January, both inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have delared a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 2d day of January, 1867, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 26, 1866, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1867.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 18, 1867.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 2d January, 1867, by their Treasurer, at the National Broadway Bank.
Transfer books will close 20th inst., and open Jan. 9, next, after election of Directors.
WM. RICHARDSON, President.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York City, have this day declared a semiannual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1867, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on the 22d inst., and open on the morning of Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., and open on the 3d day of January, 1867.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 5th of January, 1867.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst., to reopen on the 2d of January, 1867. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 2d January, 1867, inclusive. By order of the Board.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.
The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books are closed until Jan. 3, 1867.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of January next, free of Government tax.
Transfer books will be closed from the 24th December to the 2d day of January.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to day of payment.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 24 to Jan. 2, 1867, inclusive.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMIannual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.
By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this institution on and after the 2d of January next.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.
Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, THIRD-AVENUE.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 19 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM. J. BARNES, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second Day of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED,

AT COST.

C. TAYLOR,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE,
KID AND WINTER GLOVES,
(Great variety,)
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
WOOL AND MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &C.

In order to make room for Spring importations, I will sell all WINTER GOODS during this and next month at COST.
C. TAYLOR.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

ELEGANT FRENCH SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway. Between 8th and 9th sts.
WE INVITE ATTENTION TO
OUR SHOW WINDOW,
and beg to inform our patrons although our goods
ARE ENTIRELY FIRST CLASS,
we will sell them at low prices.
WE HAVE REDUCED OUR STOCK
OF BALMORAL SKIRTS
to half their former price, with the view of inducing gentlemen to make
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
TO THE LADIES.

GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in this City.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WAX DOLLS!! WAX DOLLS!!
WORK BOXES! WRITING DESKS!
Our Yankee Notions Department contains thousands of elegant Fancy Productions, all calculated to make both young and aged happy. Cheap! Cheap!!
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Cheap Linen Handkerchiefs, both plain and hemstitch. Real Lace Handkerchiefs, linen centres, 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and $1 50. Bargains! Hundreds of styles in Plain and Embroidered Collars, Cuffs and Sets. Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Scarfs in endless variety.
New styles in Cloth Gloves, cheap.
New styles in Cashmere Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, black, white and colored, $1 per pair.
Our very best are now $1 50 per pair.
Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Ribbons! Ribbons!! Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!! Now!!!!
Bonnet Velvets, new shades to-day.
Cheapest Black Bonnet Velvets in the City!
Laces, Guipure, Valenciennes, &c., &c., under price!!
New Feathers and Flowers to-day.
Our Dress Trimming Department is filled with novelties, and well worthy inspection.
Stock of Beaver, Felt, Velvet and Straw Hats clearing off at half-price.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
at greatly reduced prices. We have the largest and cheapest stock of Paris Corsets, from $1 25; also Misses' Corsets; all the new styles in Skirts. Skirts made to order at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st, East side.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.
Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President, No. 16 West 12th-st.
FREDK. SCHACK, Treasurer, Nos. 9 and 11 White-st.
WILLY WALLACH, Secretary, No. 43 John-st.
CHARLES ALTHOF, Finance Secretary, No. 54 Maiden-lane.
DIRECTORS.
Philip Bissinger, No. 13 John-st.
K. Lellmann, M. D., No. 81 East 4th-st.
Th. Dreyer, Jr., No. 99 John-st.
Aug. Belmont, No. 50 Wall-st.
Aug. Weissmann, No. 257 Broome-st.
Emil Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
Hugo Wesendonck, No. 98 Broadway.
E. F. Lieber, No. 142 Duane-st.
Charles Kocler, No. 224 West 37th-st.
Fred. Kapp, No. 4 Wall-st.
Wm. Heye, No. 89 Broad-st.
H. Althof, M. D., No. 120 West 11th-st.
E. S. Ballin, No. 24 Exchange-place.
Gustavus Schwab, No. 68 Broad-st.
Charles Unger, No. 45 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7:30 o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
A very fine PRIVATE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES BY EMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, being the entire collection of two well-known connoisseurs, comprising pictures by viz.:
EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
A. Archenbach, Wootters, Toussaint,
Duverger, H. De Beul, David,
Geselschap, S. Willems, Schermers,
O'Erdmann, Leyckert, E. Kruseman,
C. Hubner, Hoguet, Noterman,
A. Siegert, E. Verboeckhoven, Cortez,
Boulanger, Everson, O. Webber,
Guss, Van Elven, O. Von Thoren.
AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Gilbert Stuart, J. M. Hart, G. H. Boughton,
T. Doughty, Wm. Hart, T. J. Brown,
S. Colman, W. H. Beard, Rondel,
T. Nehlig, D. Johnson, Moran,
E. White, A. W. Warren, Van Beest,
T. L. Smith, Culverhouse, J. R. Brevoort,
AND OTHERS EQUALLY CELEBRATED.
They will be on exhibition free on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. two evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock.
A remarkably fine collection of paintings by the best AMERICAN ARTISTS. Also, a few choice foreign works, mainly the property of a well-known collector of Baltimore, consigned to S. P. Avery. Among them will be found three of the LARGEST and FINEST subjects ever executed by
DURAND,
and representative specimens of the following American artists:
Bierstadt, Jas. Hart, Kensett, Cropsey,
Gifford, Casilear, W. H. Beard, Suydam,
W. Hart, G. H. Hall, Haseltine, Hubbard,
Whittredge, Lambdin, Mignot, W. T. Hays,
Tait, Edmonds, S. Colman, W.T. Richards,
Gignoux, P. Weber, Vedder, Blauvelt,
Nehlig, De Haas, Mrs. Spencer, Rossiter.
The pictures of foreign artists are by
Valet, Litchschauer, Auken, Lassalle,
Biliotte, Lanfant de Lambert, David,
Metz,
Rosier, Jacques Meris, Cossmann, Couty,
Chitillion, Duverger, Jacomin, Geurard,
Marre, De Rudder, Chamerlet, D'Orscheviller,
Galletti, Heinrich, Grund, Reichard.
They will be on free exhibition, with catalogues, on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and until 10 P. M. three evenings previous to the sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 Broadway.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,
THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
ELEGANT CHRISTMAS BOOKS,
being a choice selection of elegantly bound works, suitable for Christmas presents, illustrated books, albums, opera glasses, and a large stock of juvenile books.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase executed by the auctioneers without charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
LARGE AND VALUABLE INVOICE OF FURS to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our store, No. 93 Liberty-st., few doors west of Broadway. They were all made for custom trade, of the best quality and material, consisting of about 50 lots of REAL MINK MUFFS, CAPES, COLLARS, COLLARETS AND CUFFS, all first-class, manufactured for the Broadway custom trade, and warranted.
Also a fine lot of CHILDREN'S FURS, in variety of material and styles. All to be sold without reserve.
Can be seen on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
A large and select stock of first-class WINES, BRANDIES and CIGARS.
Full particulars hereafter.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.;
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Dec. 26 and 27, at 4 o'clock.
MISCELLANEOUS AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS—Comprising a large collection of standard and miscellaneous literature, finely illustrated works in rich bindings, juvenile books, photograph albums, &c.
Catalogues are ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS,
FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock,
By MINER & SOMERVILLE,
At Gallery No. 37 Nassau-st.

MULLER & WILKINS, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSES at auction, Dec. 27, at salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by MULLER & WILKINS. Finely located first-class three-story house, brown-stone, No. 233 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; $13,000 can remain; do. brick, No. 121 46th-st.; do., No. 112 45th-st.; $10,000 on each can remain; well rented till May; 40th, possession; all one half block from Broadway cars. Maps at auctioneers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.,
30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, (NEW.)
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained at this office.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—THREE MEN ON boots, and three on ladies' and misses'. Apply at Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, between 11 and 1. P. W. HUSTED & SON.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing-house. Address with references, &c., INDUSTRY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK:
A RECORD OF THE
MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE AND
PATRIOTISM
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
In Defence of their integrity as a Nation, during the War for the Union.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of the "Court of Napoleon, &c.

ILLUSTRATED FROM DESIGNS BY THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:
Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary,
Hitchcock, Fenn, White, Hogan,
Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland,
Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will,
Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman,
McLenan, Lumley, Waud, Eytinge,
Herrick.

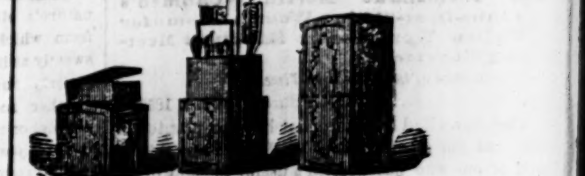
THE TRIBUTE BOOK contains the story of Seventy Millions of Dollars. Ordinarily, Millions do not furnish an interesting or an instructive theme; he who writes their history has generally little to tell but a tale of selfishness and greed, or at best, of dogged industry or stubborn self-denial. It is rare that he who collects the chronicles of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, can lay before the reader such a record of selfsacrifices as the following pages embody. These are not the annals of mercantile shrewdness, of wealth heaped up by toil or avarice, of riches painfully gathered by patience, or speedily swept together by genius or fortune; they are the records of money given, not money earned; of a labor of love, not of labor for hire and salary; of purse-strings unloosed, of the latch-string hanging free, of self-assessment, of tribute rendered always willingly, often unasked. This volume, in a word, is a digest—the materials for twenty such having been condensed into one—of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions of dollars for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Its contents, varied in their details, have, fundamentally, but one source, and treat of but one purpose. The intent was one and the same, whether the particular object in view was to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succor the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy, of the war for the Union; and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation, and approbation, whether by States, counties or towns—and expended for any purpose connected with the prosecution of the war, has been knowingly omitted.

CONTENTS:

CHAP. I.—A Glance Backward, Individual Aid to the Armies during the Revolutionary War.
CHAP. II.—Money and Men in 1861.
CHAP. III.—The Earlier Aid Societies.
CHAP. IV.—The United States Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. V.—Aid Societies Auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. VI.—Sanitary Fairs—Munificent Contributions.
CHAP. VII.—The Western Sanitary Commission.
CHAP. VIII.—State Sanitary Commissions—Local Relief Associations.
CHAP. IX.—The Christian Commission.
CHAP. X.—The National Freedman's Relief Association.
CHAP. XI.—International Relief.
CHAP. XII.—Aid to East Tennessee.
CHAP. XIII.—The American Union Commission.
CHAP. XIV.—The Chambersburgh and Savannah Relief Funds.
CHAP. XV.—Refreshment Saloons, Subsistence Committees, Soldiers' Homes, &c.
CHAP. XVI.—A Thanksgiving Dinner in the Army and Navy.
CHAP. XVII.—The National Sailors' Home.
CHAP. XVIII.—Testimonials to Distinguished Commanders.
CHAP. XIX.—Various Methods of Procuring Means and of Applying Them.
CHAP. XX.—Summary—What the People Have Done.

The TRIBUTE BOOK contains five hundred and twenty pages royal octavo, printed on fine tinted paper and illustrated by over one hundred and fifty engravings. It is bound in Turkey Morocco, antique, gilt edges and sides, in the best style of workmanship, and is sold at $15.
DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.



CLOSING OUT.
HOLIDAY GOODS AT COST.
W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., near Fulton, New-York.

THE J. L. HARLEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Manufacturers of
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
Comprising
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, GOBLETS, SALVERS, TABLE AND WINE CASTERS, ICE PITCHERS, CARD AND CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.
Also,
KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS,
All of the best description and workmanship.
SALESROOMS NO. 74 MAIDEN LANE.
GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL UNTIL JANUARY 1.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
HAYWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 171 Pearl-st., New-York.
Lepine's celebrated Oil Portraits, cabinet size, with or without frames, consisting of portraits of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson; Gens. Grant, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Martha Washington, &c.; are now offered by the publishers at reduced prices.
Please call and examine them.
Agents wanted.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
A fine assortment plated on GERMAN SILVER and WHITE METAL.
TEA SETS, CASTERS, CAKE BASKETS, CORDIAL STANDS, SOUP TUREENS, &c., &c.
H. C. REED, JR., & CO., Manufacturers, No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Old ware repaired and replated.

OPERA GLASSES.—ELEGANT PEARL opera glasses for holiday presents at reduced prices.
T. H. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do general housework; is a neat and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging and respectful. Best references given. City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion in the country or City to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 438 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook, to assist in working; City or country; good references; is a good family cook. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 280 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; has long experience and first-class City reference. Call at No. 153 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron; understands fluting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AND healthy lady as wet nurse in a good family; best of references at hand. Inquire at No. 30 West Washington-square, corner of Waverley-place.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good and faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman (American) who understands his business in all its parts, has been brought up to the business all his life, and is willing to make himself generally useful and is willing to work for low wages; City place preferred; has good reference. Address, for two days, WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener; understands management of horses, and is a good milker; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses in city or country; will make himself useful; good City references. Address M. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, who is competent to take full charge of any gentleman's stable, and can show five years of the most unexceptionable references. Address M. C. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, groom, or gardener, by a respectable young man of steady habits, quite competent to take either position; unexceptionable City reference. Address J. G., box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 31 West 22d-st., or address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; refers to present employer, with whom he has been for five years. Call or address GEORGE, No. 21 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN IN a private family, by a person who is thoroughly experienced. Can be seen all day at No. 132 West 15th-st., top floor; ask for CONN.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. — Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,379 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $31 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 29.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA ARE requested to be on board before 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., at Cunard wharf, Jersey City. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin....$135 | Second cabin....$80
RATES AFTER 1ST JANUARY, 1867.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following dates, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

HECLA....Dec. 19
PALMYRA....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVITIA, Capt. THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE....SATURDAY, Jan. 5
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency. Cabin. Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100....$30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 226 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 29
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 2
CITY OF CORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Jan. 12
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, March 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 5.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points. Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Dec. 31 | MONDAY....Jan. 28
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M. The elegant side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Jan. 3
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River. Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Jan. 5.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA. VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina Railroad. Bills of lading signed on the vessel. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 27. HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 3. From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts. DAVID MCCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans. The HUNTSVILLE follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, (calling at Havana,) on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE ELEGANT SCREW-STEAMER MERRIMAC, Capt. VAN SICE, will sail for HAVANA SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866. Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE. SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT. Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company's boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Courtland and Dey sts. at 8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

IRON HATSTANDS. THE NEATEST AND CHEAPEST. For the Holidays, a splendid assortment at low prices; also piano and store stools. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., N. Y.

H. O. FARRELL, NOS. 267 TO 271 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 8TH-AV.—During the Holidays, unprecedented bargains in carpets and furniture. All wool super Ingrains, from $1 to $10; Brussels, $1 55. The old prices, based on gold at par. The largest and best selected stock of furniture in the City, and, being manufactured on the premises, are all warranted. Goods delivered free.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture en suite.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment received by weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS. Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been pyrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass. WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF DWELLING-HOUSES at auction, Dec. 27, at salesrooms No. 111 Broadway, 12, M., by MULLER & WILKENS: Finely located first-class three-story h. s. brown-stone, No. 233 52d-st., Broadway and 8th-av.; $13,000 can remain; do. brick, No. 121 46th-st.; do., No. 112 45th-st.; $10,000 on each can remain; well rented till May; 45th possess; all one-half block from Broadway cars; maps at auctioneers'.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 125 ACRES FOR SALE—Situated at Union-place, (formerly Black Stump,) Long Island, two miles from Jamaica and three from Flushing; 92 acres of the land are in a good state of cultivation, the balance of wood and salt meadow; there are a good dwelling-house and suitable outbuildings. Inquire on the premises of D. W. SKIDMORE, or of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 25x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 100 feet below Grand-st. Parties desiring to locate in this great business centre would do well to apply at No. 64 Greene-st., before 4 P. M., or between 6 and 8 P. M. at No. 138 West 21st-st., to the owner. THOMAS J. STEWART, Agent.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class house, 37½ feet wide; lot about 37½x200 feet. This is one of the most comfortable and complete residences in the City. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and University-place; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND LARGE STABLE TO RENT.—A first-class extra-wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 20th-st., near 5th-av., together with the furniture, (which is complete, including billiard table in a large room,) is offered to rent for two years to a small private family. Possession at one week's notice. In connection with the above house is a large first-class stable, covering an entire lot. Stalls above ground. Coachman's rooms and all appliances found in a gentleman's stable. Price for house and stable, $10,000 per annum, or $8,000 for the house and $2,000 for the stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICES O. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor, over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT LARGE rooms, nicely furnished, with bath-room, &c., to let to a family or to a party of gentlemen, separately or together, with board, or private table if required; also single rooms; terms moderate. No. 313 West 22d-st.

FRENCH BOARD AND FRENCH LESSONS at 107 W. 12th-st., in a French family; nicely furnished rooms communicating on the third floor to let with board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

A SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD. Inquire at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

RE-UNION HOTEL, 42D-ST. AND 4TH-av., has been improved and remodeled. Rooms en suite or single, for first-class families; table a la European. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lawrence & Cohen,
NO. 184 WILLIAM-ST.,
Have on hand a splendid Assortment of the
Crystallized Pearl
VISITING CARDS,
Inimitably beautiful, and resemble the real pearl almost to nature itself. It is a wonderful discovery, and these gems can be printed as readily as on ordinary cards.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—The funds for current expenses being nearly exhausted, the Society earnestly appeal to those who are disposed to assist this class of sufferers, with the request that contributions be sent either to Dr. Knight, at the Institution, No. 97 2d-av., or to the undersigned. *No one is, at present, authorized to call for subscriptions.* All ruptured and crippled will receive aid upon calling at the Institution; the poor, without charge; others, according to their ability. JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, No. 125 Front-st, New-York.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TWENTY (20) managers of the NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, will be held at the Institution, corner of 9th-av. and 34th-st., on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Polls to remain open one hour. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF THE ZETA PSI FRATERNITY will be held at No. 864 Broadway at 10 A. M. Supper at 7 P. M. All resident graduate members are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1866.
CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED not to pay money or trust any one on our account, without a written order from us. A. PURVES & SON, South and Penn sts., Philadelphia.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

PERRY'S FAMILY OINTMENT IS BOUND to effect a certain and rapid cure in the worst cases of Burns, Scalds, Gathered Breasts, Sores, Rheumatism, chilblains, Corns, &c. Price 25 cents. All druggists sell it. Get it at once. Depot No. 157 Chatham-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS! CARRIAGES! 100 SLEIGHS FOR SALE. 1,000 Straps, Sleigh-bells. C. WITTY'S carriage warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NOTICE TO HORSE-OWNERS. Every horse-owner in the United States who has horses lame with ringbone, spavin, curbs, &c., should use the DATURA SALVE. Cures in from one to three weeks. Cures warranted, or the money returned. Eleven years in use. Price $2 50. Sent free. Address J. B. LONGAKER, V. S., Limerick-square Post-office, Montgomery County, Penn.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS Grand, Square and Upright PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame*.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist, ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK, Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1865.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your in *every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.
LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE.
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.
Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.
Truly yours, WILLIE B. PAPE, Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.
WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., Between 4th-av. and Irving-place, NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 985 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL BOXES of every variety, PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES, and costing from $5 50 TO $2,000. The largest assortment that can be found anywhere. M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane (up stairs,) N. Y.

DECKER & CO. NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES. Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine. NO. 419 BROOME-ST., One block east of Broadway. The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS. PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS. The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms. No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York. Instruments to let.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, SCHUBERT'S BUILDING, NO. 820 BROADWAY. Instruction in vocal and instrumental music $10 per term.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, MUSICAL BOXES.—The largest assortment in the City, from $2 to $80 each. Instructions given on the accordeon, and repairing done. J. SABNGER, No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

A CHORISTER OF SEVERAL YEARS experience wishes to take charge of choir in a Protestant church. Will furnish organist and choir, if desired, on reasonable terms. Address MUSIC, Station D.

CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS" combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Wareroom 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS The best and most complete in use. Circulars sent on application. WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boiler, one 10-horse upright boiler, two 8x10 inch blower engines, and one 5x8 blower engine. HANDREN & RIPLEY, Nos. 18 and [illegible]any-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES. GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, JAVA QUALITY. Prepared from five different kinds of coffees, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together. Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound. WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 665 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED to No. 765 Broadway, 2d door below corner of 9th-st. up stairs. Sewing Machines of all kinds to rent and for sale.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS!!
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
TO-DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
at which will be presented the entrancing
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE OF CENDRILLON,
the great success of the day, now being produced at this theatre
EVERY EVENING,
with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the direction of SIGNOR A. GROSSI, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
THE FIVE SENSES, THE MARCH OF CUPID, THE GROTTO OF GLOW-WORMS, THE DIAMONDTURES, THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
For synopsis of scenery and incidents, see bills of the day.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
"A representation which would not bring the blush to the most modest cheek."—*New-York Sunday Dispatch, Dec. 23.*
"Having seen the spectacle from beginning to end, we are able to say there is not a scene in it which could not be witnessed by the most susceptible mind. On the contrary, the tableaux are picturesque, without exciting painful emotions. "Cendrillon" is simply a ballet, where no extreme is touched, but where the just medium is attained." "A work which deserves the patronage of the public."—*New-York Daily Times, Dec. 9.*
"To revert to the main attractiveness of 'Cendrillon'—which is the element of female beauty—we may as well take occasion to remark that much of the current talk, both in and out of the Press, is rubbish. Persons whose virtue is to be undermined by the contemplation of beauty are living in a very precarious world, and we only say this because the theme has recently been thrust in a most unseemly manner upon public attention, and because silence in this respect might be misinterpreted."—*New-York Tribune, Dec. 21.*
"The new fairy spectacle of 'Cendrillon,' a French version of the nursery tale of Cinderella, produced here on Monday evening last and repeated throughout the week to crowded houses. * * * * If any one visits the establishment with the expectation of witnessing anything calculated to excite prurient ideas, he will certainly be disappointed."—*Sunday Times, Dec. 23.*
"The holiday piece which will probably win most of the young people next week will be 'Cendrillon' at the New-York Theatre. Cinderella was always childhood's favorite story, and as a play it was never yet performed without gathering about the scene of its production a host of happy, rosy faces."—*Evening Express, Dec. 22.*
"In its latest phase, 'Cendrillon' consists of mingled ballet, scenery and dialogue. From this it might be inferred that the new candidate for public favor bears a strong resemblance to the 'Black Crook,' but the real resemblance is but slight and elementary. The ballet is inferior in point of art, but superior in point of modesty—at least such we feel assured, will be the verdict of many."—*Albion, Dec. 22.*
"A story as pure in tone and as free from moral offence as any story ever issued by the American Tract Society." "There is nothing in language, scenery or dress that can be fairly construed into undue license."—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26, 1866.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, &c., &c.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

MME. MONTANIA'S SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST.—First Grand Reception of the season, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27. Tickets may be obtained of members.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, CLAVERACK, N. Y. CLAVERACK COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF TRADE Is connected with the Hudson River Institute, and designed to prepare young men and women for the various pursuits of life, by a thoroughly practical and scientific course of instruction in single and double entry Book-keeping, Science of Accounts, Commercial Law, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Banking, Exchange, Practical Penmanship, and the Laws of Trade and Commerce.
Expenses for board, washing, fuel, light, furnished room, incidentals and tuition in common and higher English, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Surveying, Latin and Greek, French and German, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Drawing, Crayoning and Oil Painting and the Commercial Course, is $100 per term of 13 or 14 weeks: $300 per year.
The above $300 per year includes everything taught in the School except Instrumental Music and Telegraphing.
See Prof. R. RODEN, at Cutter, Tower & Co.'s, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., from 2 to 5 P. M. daily.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN. The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY. Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

SEND YOUR CHILD ON A PLEASANT little trip up on the Harlem River Railroad, after the holidays, to one of the best, most reliable, little boarding schools in the country, where all receive every attention in study; good board, washing and ironing and a mother's care. Terms very low. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, Westchester, Westchester County, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.—The next session will commence directly after the holidays, Jan. 3. For admission or circulars containing full particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal, MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR GIRLS, No. 68 West 36th-st.; for boys, No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., address Miss E. M. COE, No. 68 West 36th-st. A few boarders taken.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY—ONE and a half miles south of West Point. The next term commences Jan. 7. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Highland Falls, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES A FEW more scholars for afternoons or evenings. References. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
HOLIDAY WEEK! HOLIDAY WEEK!
PERFORMANCES EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
PERFORMING ELEPHANT, EDUCATED MULES, TRICK PONIES AND MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS.
EVENING AT 7¾.
THE ABOVE PERFORMANCE IN THE ARENA.
And the amusing domestic drama or
MAJOR JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
MAJOR JONES' CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
To conclude with
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH. 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENON, A LEOPARD CHILD from the wilds of Africa.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

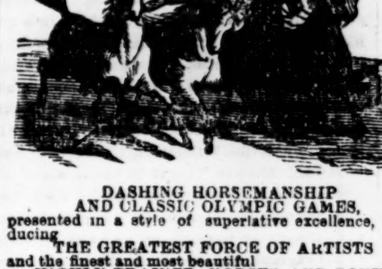
RISTORI.—ELIZABETH.—TO-NIGHT.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Director and Lessee.....J. GRAU.
REMOVAL OF THE RISTORI TICKET OFFICE.
NOTICE.—The RISTORI TICKET OFFICE has been removed to No. 701 Broadway, Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER'S music-store, where subscriptions are received and seats secured three nights in advance. Orchestra seats, $3; Private boxes, $4 and $5; Dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; Family circle, 75c.
A Branch Ristori ticket office has been opened at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, between Cedar and Pine streets, under the superintendence of the RISTORI ADMINISTRATION, where seats can be secured at the regular price.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 26, RENTREE OF MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, ONLY NIGHT THIS SEASON OF ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FRIDAY, for the first time in New-York, ADELAIDE RISTORI, in Mosenthal's Drama, DEBORAH, (the drama upon which Mr. Augustin Daly founded his very successful adaptation of LEAH THE FORSAKEN.)
SATURDAY, RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA. Seats for the Ristori Matinee can now be secured. In Brooklyn MME. RISTORI will appear this season ONLY ON THURSDAY, Jan. 3, as MARY STUART. In active preparation, CAMMA.

THE ONLY RISTORI MATINEE—MEDEA.
French Theatre......Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU.
Ristori Ticket Office, at No. 701 Broadway, Beer & Schirmer's, and Branch Office at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock. Doors open 12½. RISTORI'S ONLY MATINEE THIS SEASON. FOR THE FIRST TIME AT A MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI.....as.....MEDEA.
The tragedy selected for Mme. Ristori's DEBUT IN AMERICA. Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house, $2, with the exception of private boxes, which can be secured at their usual price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
GRAND CARNIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 26.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Watts Phillips' grand spectacular drama, the
HUGUENOT CAPTAIN
with elaborate Scenery, gorgeous Costumes, delightful Music, romantic Accessories, and a grand Cast.
MR. CHARLES BARRON.
YOUNG AMERICA, (pupil of Gabriel Ravel.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
THE GRAND BALLET OF THE ZINGARAS.
TWO HUNDRED COSTLY COSTUMES
MAGNIFICENT ROMANTIC SCENERY,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC MUSIC.
TO THE GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
50 CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Tickets and secured seats for the evening performance may be purchased daily at the Box-office from 9 until 4.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.
"DAS FENSTER IM ERS EN STOCK."
"DIE UNGLUECKLICHEN,"
with BOGUMIL DAWISON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS!
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
MATINEES EVERY DAY,
until further notice, commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
and at all the Matinees, will be presented a
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,
replete with
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES
comprising every variety of



DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented in a style of superlative excellence, introducing
THE GREATEST FORCE OF ARTISTS
and the finest and most beautiful
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought before the New-York public.
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE MOST DARING OF LADY RIDERS,
in her brilliant and unapproachable
GRAND SCENE EQUESTRE;
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
in their exquisitely finished
CLASSIC GROUPINGS AND GYMNASTICS.
ROBERT STICKNEY,
champion pad-rider of the globe,
IN HIS PRINCIPAL ACT.
JAMES E. COOKE,
in a grand act of horsemanship upon
FOUR FIERY BAREBACK STEEDS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
CLOWNS AND PANTOMIMISTS,
included in the
BEST TROUPE EVER ORGANIZED
on this side of the Atlantic, in
AN UNPARALLELED DISPLAY
OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
New Overture, FIRST APPEARANCE Continued rush
New Ballads, OF LITTLE MAC. For secured
New Chorus, ICI L'ON PARLE. Seats. The im-
New Music, FRANCAIS or JOCKO. mense compa-
New Comedy, THE GREAT LEON. ny in new fea-
New Dances, THE GREAT LEON. tures every
New Quartet, SCHMITT MIT A Y. week.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE MAN IN BLACK!!
NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.
GRAND MATINEE on CHRISTMAS DAY at 2½ P. M.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN.

STEINWAY HALL.
SEVENTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Great success of the combination of the
CECILIAN CHOIR.
Dr. H. S. CUTLER.....Choir Master
and
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Second appearance of the wonderful soprano,
MASTER RICHARD COKER.
The prices will remain as usual.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

THE FIFTH EXHIBITION
OF
FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES
WILL OPEN
THIS DAY AND EVENING,
AT
THE STUDIO BUILDING, 10TH-ST.
ADMISSION FREE.

NINETEENTH GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1866, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN.
The great Polynational Mimic,
THIS EVENING
in his
UNITY OF NATIONS,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

RESERVED SEATS
For the Theatres and Opera to be had at the Metropolitan Hotel Railroad Ticket Office.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

MR. TRENOR GIVES ONE OF HIS SElect and fashionable soiree dansantes, at his new and splendid Academy, Palace Hall, No. 727 6th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Cards can be obtained from members of the school and at the rooms.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents. PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—TO-DAY.
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE!
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE!
GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE!
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.
On which occasion
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.
The play will be presented with all its splendor of scenery, costumes and appointments and a powerful cast.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
87th EVENING PERFORMANCE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, LAST NIGHT but one of
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS EVENING, at 8,
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON
of Verdi's celebrated opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with a novel and interesting cast, including
MISS E. McCOLLOCK
as
AMELIA.
(Her first appearance.)
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
for the first time as
OSCAR THE PAGE.
Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR,
for the first time as
ULRICA.
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, DUBREUL, MULLER.
Conductor.....Sig. TORRIANI.
FRIDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA, will be produced Rossini's immortal and immensely successful Comic Opera,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
(Il Barbiere de Seviglia,)
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GEORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND BOOTH AND OPERATIC MATINEE,
for THE BENEFIT
of MR. J. W. LINGARD,
who has sustained so sudden and heavy a calamity.

A CARD.
WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL.
Mr. Stuart has pride and pleasure in being enabled to announce that on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
and
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear together at this Theatre in Shakespeare's tragedy of
OTHELLO,
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON
(Who will speak in German) appearing as
OTHELLO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO.
Desdemona.....Madame Methua Scheller
Emilia.....Miss Ida Vernon
Cassio.....Mr. J. N. Gotthold
No effort will be spared to place the other characters of the drama in the hands best fitted to represent them.
In order to place within the moderate reach of the public the opportunity of witnessing a performance that must find
AN ABIDING HOME IN DRAMATIC STORY,
the prices have been fixed as follows: Private boxes, $20 and $14; orchestra and balcony chairs, $3; reserved seats, $2; admission to parquette and dress circle, $1 50; to family circle, $1.
Seats may now be secured.

WINTER GARDEN—MATINEE.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in stating in reply to the many letters received from parties visiting the City from the country on Christmas, that on
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 26th, at 1 o'clock,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RICHELIEU,
at
A GRAND MATINEE
for this occasion only.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CARD.
At a full meeting of managers held on Friday, the 21st, it was unanimously
Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Lingard the expression of our sincerest sympathy under the heavy calamity which he has sustained, and of our anxious desire to afford a practical proof of this feeling by tendering to him at the present moment every aid and assistance in our power. That with this view a Committee of Three be appointed, consisting of W. Stuart, M. Maretzek, and G. L. Fox, to make the necessary arrangement for giving effect to this resolution. That the above be published and a copy be sent to Mr. Lingard.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK and W. STUART beg to announce that in furtherance of the above resolution, which has their most cordial indorsement, a combined
GRAND OPERATIC AND BOOTH MATINEE
will take place at this theatre for the benefit of Mr. J. W. LINGARD, on
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Signor POCH, Miss HAUCK,
Signora NATALEI TESTA,
Signor MAZZOINI,
Signor BUAGLI,
Signor BELLINI, Signor ANTONUCCI,
Signor TORRIANI,
having with most cheerful zeal contributed their services, and will appear.

OFFICE OF THE PRESENTATION FESTIVAL.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The evening of the Festival positively closed the issue and sale of tickets by the Managers. The Committee of Distribution, consisting of the following prominent and responsible citizens, viz.:
Major-Gen. VAN VLEIT,
Quartermaster-General of the Department of New-York;
Major-Gen. BARLOW,
Secretary of State of New-York;
WILLIAM ORTON, Esq.,
President American Telegraph Company, and
JOHN H. WHITE, Esq.,
Counsellor at Law,
Will meet for the purpose of determining the manner of drawing the respective Presents.
In order, however, that no numbers shall enter into the drawing except those of tickets actually sold, and for the further purpose of receiving and examining the accounts of Agents, and increasing the value and number of the Presents in due proportion to the actual number of tickets sold, it will be absolutely necessary, in justice to the public, that the Committee should have ample time for such investigation and preparation. We confidently announce that the
DRAWING WILL COMMENCE
ON
MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
for which purpose a suitable hall will be hired, open to all Ticket-holders, and announced by advertisement in the daily papers.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.
The above card is published with our approval.
Mrs. CHAS. P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND,
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Leader,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.,
(weather permitting,) at the
FIFTH AVENUE SKATING PARK,
58th to 59th-st.,
A. MACMILLAN, (Manager.)
Programme—Part First.
1. Aspinwall March.....A. Dodworth
2. Overture, "Poet and Peasant,".....Suppe
3. "Die Ersten Curen," Waltz.....Strauss
4. March of the "Amazons," from "Black Crook".....Costa
5. Galop, "Over Sticks and Stones".....C. Faust
6. Quadrille, "Orphee au Enfers".....Strauss
7. Polka, "Great Eastern".....Coote
Part Second.
1. March "Sturm".....Piefke
2. "Anna" Mazurka.....Kuhner
3. "Guards" Waltz.....Godfrey
4. "Echoes of London" Lancers.....Coote
5. Galop, "Gay and Merry".....C. Faust
6. "Il Bacio".....Arditi
7. National Medley.
N. B.—The manager begs to announce a Grand Carnival on FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (weather permitting.) The Park will be illuminated during the evening with 20 bonfires and 500 Chinese Lanterns.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
DR. COLTON will have the pleasure to give A GRAND EXHIBITION of the NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
on which occasion
EIGHT GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES
will inhale the gas. Those who would enjoy an evening of downright HEARTY LAUGHTER will be gratified. The anæsthetic powers of the gas will be illustrated by extracting a few teeth, at the close of the exhibition, for any who may volunteer from the audience.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute, can obtain tickets free of charge at the office before the evening of exhibition.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¾ o'clock.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY, SATURDAY, Dec. 29,
MATINEE at 11 A. M. DOORS OPEN at 10½.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
M. HARTZ' NEW FEAT,
MULTUM IN PARVO,
with other miracles, including his great success,
THE HEAD IN THE AIR,
and the greatest programme ever offered to an audience.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK will perform on the English concertina.
Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; children half price.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 10 till 4; doors open at 7¼. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

MR. DE CORDOVA
WILL READ DICKENS'
CHRISTMAS CAROL
at the
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Dec. 26.
Tickets to be had in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at all the music stores in Brooklyn.

A CONCERT.
IN AID OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND.
Will be given at the Church, corner of Market and Henry sts.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7¾.
a fine programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be rendered by competent talent.
Tickets 50 cents; Children, half-price.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
AND 985 BROADWAY.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF THE 86TH-ST. M. E. Church will hold their yearly anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at the Church, (near 4th-av.) Exercises by the children, assisted by PHILIP PHILLIPS, the popular Sunday-school singer, to commence at 7 P. M. The piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Haselton Bros., No. 99 Prince-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the fashionable quadrilles and figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE,
Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.

Continued from First Page.

beauty. The choirs did their work in a creditable and praiseworthy style; and, excepting in those churches, the rectors of which are noted for their attractive eloquence, the choirs constituted the great feature of the church services. In Trinity especially the time for the sermon was marked by an exodus which left abundant space for those who chose to remain. It was evident that the multitude did not crowd into that Cathedral-looking structure to study theology. The Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., rector,) was decorated with all the taste which the congregation worshipping there is noted for. The Church of the Ascension, Trinity Chapel, Zion Church, St. Luke's, Calvary Church, Church of the Holy Communion, and others as worthy of mention, were appropriately arranged. The liturgical Church of St. Albans was profuse in its decorations and in its services, great pains having been taken to have an extraordinary vocal and instrumental musical performance.

The Catholic Churches.

The Festival of the Nativity is observed with greater ceremonies and solemnities in the Roman Catholic Church than anywhere else. It is preceded by several days of fasting and prayer, the fast being obligatory on all true believers. On Christmas Eve the ceremonies proper begin. The churches are all opened and usually filled to overflowing by those who come to offer up their thanks for the birth of our Saviour at the first flush of His natal morn. Services are conducted by the priests until 12 o'clock, and then as the sound of the last stroke of the midnight bell dies away, a solemn procession of priests and attendants enter, bearing the infant child in its cradle. Impressive ceremonies follow, amid the prayers and thanksgiving of priests and laymen. This ceremony was strictly observed in the Catholic Churches on Monday night, and the attendance was very large. Scarcely was this service concluded in some of them, when the doors were again opened for early Mass, said at 4 o'clock in the morning, for the benefit of those who were unable to attend at a later hour.

All the churches were decorated with evergreens and natural flowers, some more elaborately than others, but all with taste and liberality.

The congregation formerly worshiping in St. Patrick's Cathedral, celebrated High Mass at 4:30 o'clock, in the school building adjoining the ruins of the church so recently destroyed, and Low Mass each successive hour until 10 o'clock. At 10:30 Solemn High Mass was sung in a most impressive manner by professional singers.

At St. Francis Xavier's the same programme was observed. At 10:30 o'clock High Mass, the music of Haydn's No. 3, was given as an offertory, with baritone, solo and chorus. The service throughout was most impressive.

At St. Ann's Church, in Astor-place, the Mass was sung in a most superb manner by the regular choir, assisted by several members of the Italian Opera troupe.

At St. Andrew's, the Immaculate Conception, St. Teresa's, the Church of the Nativity, and at all the other Catholic Churches in New-York and Brooklyn, services were held nearly every hour in the day, from long before daylight until after dark. High and Low Mass were rendered in the morning, and in the evening Vespers followed. Each service was well attended, Solemn High Mass at 10:30 A. M., attracted the largest concourse of people. It was at this service that the exquisite works of the greatest musical composers were sung. Many Protestants were in attendance at this service, evidently believing that while good Christians may differ in regard to creeds, all may conscientiously unite in rendering thanks to Almighty God through the universal medium of music.

At the Island Institutions.

Yesterday, as for many years past, the inmates of our public institutions were made happy, for the time at least, by a liberal supply of creature comforts. Owing to the fact that by a recent regulation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction no visitors are admitted to the institutions without a special permit, the number of persons who inspected the various departments under the charge of the Commissioners yesterday was quite small. Many who had not provided themselves with permits, on reaching the boat which runs to Randall's and the other islands found that they would not be permitted to go on board, and returned home sadly disappointed.

The Commissioners made their usual rounds yesterday, and visited nearly all the institutions under their charge. The first was Randall's Island. Here the boys under the charge of the warden, Mr. STEPHENS, received the Commissioners and their friends with a military salute and marshal music, escorted them to the hall, which was tastefully decorated with flags, prominent among which was one presented by Prince NAPOLEON.

After a hymn had been sung, the centor of the day stepped forth, welcomed the Commissioners and their friends to Randall's Island and thanked the Commissioners for the care and kindness which had been bestowed on those under their care. Commissioner BELL replied, and several of the boys and girls then recited some little pieces which they had perpared for the occasion, after which the boys exhibited their proficiency in military exercises, marching round the lawn with waving banners and beating drums.

Shortly after noon all set down to a good dinner, of which turkies and mince pies formed the prominent dishes. Afterwards a hugh quantity of books and candies, provided by the thoughtful kindness of Mr. F. S. WINSTON were distributed to the most deserving. Nor were the little sick ones in the hospital forgotten. Mrs. A. H. GRISWOLD took these under her special care, and made them happy with cakes, jellies, dolls and toys innumerable.

The Lunatic Asylum was next visited. The inmates were seated in a circle near the grand stairway. After an inspection of the wards, &c., all of which are kept beautifully clean, some music was performed, and then dinner was partaken of.

In the Almshouse, Workhouse and Penitentiary good and substantial dinners were provided for the inmates, and the male adults were allowed a liberal supply of tobacco. In the women's department of the Workhouse the women assembled in the chapel, and were addressed by the Warden.

In the City and District Prisons, Bellevue and the Charity Hospitals, appetizing dinners were provided for all. None were forgotten, and all appeared determined to make the most of the day and of the good things provided for them.

At the Tombs.

Passing from the bright and cheerful streets into the inner precincts of the City Prison, a vivid contrast presented itself to the eye and mind of the visitor. Without, the sound of Christmas horns and the rattle of the City cars made merry music, while the ever-passing crowds gave the streets a busy look. Inside the prison limits a deep silence reigned, the freshly-swept pavement in the court-yard gave forth a hollow sound as the visitor wended his way to the kitchen, and a few wistful faces in the station-house peered at him between the bars.

Christmas is one of the red-letter days in the prisoner's calendar, and is usually marked by a grand dinner provided for him through the kind thoughtfulness of the Commissioners of Public Charities. Yesterday proved no exception to this pleasant rule, and the scene in the main kitchen all the forenoon was a peculiarly busy one. Standing in front of a large dresser were two stalwart men, who busied themselves in cleaning and cutting up over one hundred plump chickens, preparatory to the mammoth fricassee soon to be served up to the expectant prisoners. Two large cauldrons were steaming with a delectable mass of pork, beef and potatoes, and thus a savory stew was in rapid course of completion. This gigantic dinner was served up to the 208 male and female prisoners at 1:30 o'clock, and was received with gladness and many a hearty utterance of thanks.

Our reporter found the corridors of the main prison filled with prisoners, who were allowed such slight liberty in remembrance of the day when the world was blessed by the birth of the Redeemer of sinners, and gladly was the boon enjoyed. Scarcely any of the male prisoners were restricted to the limits of their cells. JERRY O'BRIEN and GEORGE WAGNER, both now lying in the condemned cells under sentence of death, were of course closely confined, but they received all the other privileges of the day.

In the new prison very few were to be seen. In one of the larger and lower rooms were herded together a miscellaneous group of young boys, whose ages ranged from 8 to 12 years, and who stood charged with every crime known to the juvenile thief, mostly for burglary and sneak-thieving. They hailed our reporter with an eager shout, and many kind wishes, one or two slyly asking if he could not get them "out of limbo." Up stairs were JENKINS, the defaulting cashier, and BABCOCK, who is accused of complicity in the Lord bond robbery. JENKINS seemed in jovial spirits, and said his health was never better, albeit he had been in confinement seventeen months. BABCOCK was rather restless in his demeanor, as though he chafed at the restraint. The female prisoners were quiet, and conversed in groups on all sorts of subjects, many recalling earlier and happier days in the old country. This ended our reporter's round, and as the heavy iron gate opened for his exit and clanged behind, he found himself once more in the open street, and amid the scenes of every-day. Christmas seemed all the purer and holier to his eyes for that brief visit to the Tombs.

At the Five Points—Festival at the Mission, and at the House of Industry.

The children connected with the "Five Points Mission," and the "Five Points House of Industry," numbering together nearly 1,000 little juveniles of both sexes, were treated to a generous Christmas festival by the managers of those excellent institutions, and gave in return an entertainment equally acceptable to the friends and patrons of these and kindred charities, large numbers of whom were present to witness the exercises.

AT THE MISSION

the exercises commenced a little after 10 o'clock, by which time over 500 well-dressed boys and girls had assembled from the surrounding streets, and taken their places in the school-room. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. A. K. SANDFORD, of the Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church—the children joining with the clergyman in reciting the Lord's Prayer at the close. A short and well-timed address was then made by Mr. SANDFORD, after which the children entertained the audience with singing and recitations, which evinced a progress in scholarship and musical culture truly astonishing, in view of the origin and antecedents of the pupils before they came under the guardianship and tutilage of the Mission. The public, a few days ago, had an opportunity to witness the advancement made by these little outcasts, in a concert given at Steinway Hall, and the exhibition proved so acceptable and interesting to the public that the managers have been requested to repeat the concert in Brooklyn. In compliance with the request the managers of the Mission have designated Friday, the 4th of January, when a repetition of the performance will be given at the Academy of Music in that city.

At the close of the exercises yesterday, presents were distributed among those children who had been regular in their attendance upon the Sunday and day schools, and who were distinguished for their good behavior. In addition to those presents for the more deserving, each pupil was presented with a paper-bag filled with candy, raisins, nuts, &c., as he passed out of the school-room, and all of them returned to their homes with smiling faces, wishing everybody a "Merry Christmas" on the way.

The House of Industry.

The children connected with this Institution, most of whom reside in the building, were given their usual Christmas dinner at 2 P. M., when between 400 and 500 hungry and happy boys and girls sat down, or rather stood up, to the long rows of tables in the basement, which were loaded down with fat turkeys, pies, fruit, confectionery, &c., contributed by the friends of the institution.

Previous to the dinner, the inmates gave an entertainment in the school-room, at which there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The exercises consisted of songs, choruses and Christmas carols; recitations in Scripture, mental arithmetic, geography, reading, &c., and were performed in a manner to reflect the highest credit upon the management of the institution.

Both the school-room and the dining-hall were tastefully adorned with evergreens and mottoes, and from the walls and the tables the Star-spangled banner displayed its shining folds, inspiring a patriotism which, next to a Christian education, shall best fit these waifs of humanity, the City's children, to become useful and worthy citizens of the Republic.

The festival at the House of Industry closed with the unveiling of the Christmas tree, which, during the exercises had been enrobed with the Stars and Stripes, and which was loaded down with presents of every variety for those inmates of the establishment whose good behavior had made for them the favor of Santa Claus or their teachers.

The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

At this institution, situated at No. 37 New Bowery, there was a most joyful time yesterday. Not less than seven hundred children, of both sexes, partook of the bounties provided for them by the benevolent ladies and gentlemen of this City. The Superintendent, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, was there, and he seemed to be in his element. Judging from his kindly salutations, his words of cheer, and his countenance, running over (figuratively speaking) with love and good will to the "Little Wanderers," it occurred to us that there was no happier person in New-York than he. His whole heart is in the business, and it does one good—yea, much good—on the anniversary of our Saviour's birth, to witness the practical benevolence as exhibited in this "Little Wanderer's Home," situated as it is in one of the worst portions of the Fourth Ward. On such an occasion we think that the residents of the Fifth-avenue and Murray Hill would be benefited by a visit. Some of them, we know, were there—not in carriages, with a groom in livery, but on foot, bearing their burdens of good things—some with eatables, some with warm clothing, and more with small rolls of greenbacks. And yet this worthy and deserving Institution is not sufficiently known and appreciated. In a great city like this, it is true that the benevolence of the citizens is taxed to the utmost. There are many other highly deserving institutions. If those who are able and charitably inclined contribute largely to one, they have not much left for the others. But here is "The Home for Little Wanderers," otherwise called the "Howard Mission," right in the heart of the most neglected and, in some respects, the worst locality in this metropolis. It aims to do good to all, but its special work is to reach as many as possible of the 40,000 vagrant and destitute children of this city—children that neither the Common School Act nor the policy of our Sabbath-schools can reach; and unless these children be first cleansed, clothed and fed, they cannot attend day or Sabbath-school. During the past year 1,663 of these children have been received by this Mission, clothed from its wardrobe, fed from its tables, taught in its schools, and many of them have been placed in good homes. He saw there yesterday a number, (probably over twenty,) of young misses, between the ages of 13 and 17 years; all well-dressed, well-behaved and apparently happy. The Superintendent informed us they were the children of the institution. When quite small girls they were induced to come there. At first only for a meal or a present of some kind. The Board of Managers could not find them homes in the country, for the reason that a father or a mother, or both, objected to their going away. Such influences as were at the command of the Mission, have meantime been thrown around them. The girls attend the weekly prayer meetings, the Sabbath-schools, &c. For many of them good places have been secured, where they can work from 8 to 10 hours per day, for pretty good wages. They all feel a love for the institution and its managers; especially so in regard to the Superintendent, Rev. Mr. VAN METER. And yet it is felt that these young girls ought to have something done for them beyond what it is at present in the power of the institution to do. If the influences which it exercises over them should be necessarily relaxed for any reason, there is no telling what would be the result. At least fifty of these girls, who are just budding into womanhood, all the children of the Howard Mission, would, in a very short time, be led astray and perhaps ruined for life if left to themselves. This is the most critical period in their lives. It is our duty to tell philanthropists and moral reformers that they cannot do a better thing than to hold up the arms of this organization at the present time, and not let it suffer for want of pecuniary aid.

The exercises yesterday, in a musical way, were such as would do credit to audiences much more pretentious. The hymn beginning

"Lord teach a sinful child to pray,"

was sung by at least two hundred persons, the most of them children belonging to the Institution of "Little Wanderers." The music of these child-like voices sent a thrill of joy and gladness through the hearts of all present. The following song, entitled "Recruit for the Army Above," was sung by the children with much feeling: The following is the first stanzas:

"There's many a poor little boy,
Whose father and mother are dead,
Whose heart is a stranger to joy,
No home save a hovel or shed.
We care not how poor or rich he may be,
Go bring him in—salvation is free;
His soul is a jewel whose light by-and-by,
May shine in your crown like stars in the sky."

The singing was varied by remarks of the Superintendent and others, who related some incidents in the history of the Mission. We have only space for one or two. Mr. VANMETER has been traveling through Europe during the past season. When he was about to take his departure from England in a steamer for New-York, it was made known to him that a man engaged on one of the public works at or near Liverpool, had been suddenly thrown out of employment. He had a family, among which were two daughters of 7 and 9 years. The husband became utterly disheartened; he went and hanged himself. The mother, by reason of her habits of life, could not support the little ones. The American Consul became interested in the little girls, and being acquainted with Mr. VAN METER and his connection with the Home for Wanderers, he asked him, if he could, to place these waifs in good homes in the New World. All expenses of the passage, the Consul said, would be paid. Mr. VAN METER accepted the charge. These two girls were taken on board as steerage passengers. Soon after they left port the kind-hearted Captain of the steamer came to Mr. VAN METER and said he understood he had charge of those two children in the steerage. Mr. VAN METER said "Yes, he had." "Well," said the Captain, "you must not keep them in the steerage. They are children, remarkable in some respects; take them into the cabin, watch over them, do the best you can for them, and I will be at the expense of their cabin passage." In forty-eight hours after their arrival in New-York they both found good homes in Christian families in the City of Newark, N. J. They have been adopted as daughters by two gentlemen who live in adjoining houses. A lad who was brought over in the same steamer, under circumstances which would make philanthropists weep, if we had space to detail them, has, through the instrumentality of the Howard Mission, been placed at the business of an engraver, in this City, and has a good home in a Christian family in New-Jersey. He is treated as a son and brother, and the cords of affection are so entwined around him that, humanly speaking, he is out of the dangers which usually attend a young man upon his entrance into the metropolis.

This institution will be compelled to remove from its present place in a few months, the property having been purchased by a religious Society of this City. The question now is, where shall it be permanently located? Shall it be in the centre of the Fourth or the Sixth Ward, or shall it be on Murray Hill or Fifth-avenue? There can be but one answer to this: "The Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers" should be permanently located in that part of the City where it can be the most useful. The circular recently issued states, "In the Ward (the Fourth) in which we are located, there are less than two dwelling-houses for each rum-hole."

The circular concludes by saying that "$1 a week will buy food for a child—that the institution never goes in debt—it turns no homeless child from its door—it is carried on without asking or receiving an appropriation of a dollar from the School fund, City or State, and is sustained entirely by the free-will offerings of those who take pleasure in placing their benefactions for the poor in our hands."

Festival of the Forsyth-street M. E. Sabbath School.

The Sabbath School attached to the Forsyth-street M. E. Church held its usual Christmas Festival yesterday morning in the main audience-room of the building. The attendance of the scholars upon the occasion was unusually good; in round numbers there were not less than 550 present, and for them was provided one of the happiest treats they have enjoyed, perhaps, in many a day. After the usual devotional exercises, some very good music was heartily sung by the school, under the direction of Miss CRAWFORD, who presided at the organ, and following this were brief speeches by the Pastor of the church, Rev. F. BROWN, and J. H. OCHSENHAUSEN, Esq., Superintendent of the School. In justice we are bound to say that very little attention was paid to the exceedingly appropriate words of the speakers, for voices louder than theirs were talking to the scholars from the midst of three immense Christmas trees and several tables within the altar-railings, all weighed down with the burden of good things in store for the eager and expectant ones. At length the work of distribution of the presents, consisting, by the way, of nearly everything in the way of toys and fancy articles that a child could wish for, was commenced, and in a little while the happy scholars were wending their way homeward, freighted with bountiful gifts. This School, we understand, is growing rapidly, under the very successful efforts of Rev. GARRETT HAULENBECK, who is employed as missionary of the institution. Certainly a happier gathering could not be seen anywhere than was witnessed at the Forsyth-street Church.

German Festivities.

The influence which the peculiar German custom of Christmas celebration has exercised on our own treatment of the same subject, is certainly remarkable. One of the most pleasing instances we have had of the regular "Fatherland" fashion of welcoming the Holy Day, so preëminent above ordinary holidays in the Old World, occurred on the evening of the 24th inst., at GROS' Garden, No. 234 William-street. The celebrants were the pupils and friends of STEINHEIMER's Select School. The exercises consisted mainly of declamations and suitable dramatic personations, interspersed with musical performances, vocal and instrumental; in alternation with the distribution of the spoils of the illuminated Christmas trees to the little ones, and closing with the presentation, by each of the children, of some present of their own handiwork, or at least selection, to their parents. This latter ceremony, which took place accompanied by the speaking of little poetical addresses by the children as each presented his or her token of affection to the dear ones, was of a remarkably touching and impressive character. Tears in almost each case flowed faster than words from the previously eloquent little mouths, and repeatedly the moist eye had to express the fullness of heart which the oppressed tongue refused to convey. It is this feature of love, as the main element in the disciplining and governing power of the school, that obtains peculiar prominence in rites of this nature, which can hardly remain without an elevating influence on the most obdurate heart among the beholders as well as participants. One of the prettiest features of these festivities is the personation of the beautiful German myth of the "Christkind," (or infant Jesus,) attended by a troop of angel aids, who come to reward the good among the little mortals. The main rôle in this allegory was in the present case sustained by Miss STEINHEIMER. The German Glee Club, "Frauenlob," likewise participated in the proceedings.

Target Companies.

The class of persons who usually go on target excursions are those whose business confines them closely throughout all the working days of the year, and whose only opportunity for such enjoyment is afforded them on holidays. Yesterday a number of these companies left the city for some rural spot, where they might spend the day in pleasing contention for the list of attractive prizes offered by liberal "invited guests." Among other companies which passed the TIMES office we noticed the "Mansfield Guards," so called in honor of the polite and affable Police Justice of that name who presides at the Essex Market Court. They numbered fully 200 muskets, and made a most creditable appearance, under the leadership of Maj. BOWE, of the N. Y. S. Vols. The Twenty-second Regiment Band furnished the music, and we are assured that a most delightful day's sport was enjoyed by each of the excursionists. The "Fantasticals," numbering about 50 men and boys, dressed in the oddest sort of styles imaginable, paraded about the city, passing in review before the different newspaper offices. Among other fun-provoking devices which appeared upon their banners were the words, "This establishment does advertise in the New-York *Herald*," and on the reverse side of the same banner, in large, oddly-shaped letters, the words, "The Black Crook." The "Thos. W. Casey Guard," parading 70 muskets, also passed the TIMES office, bent on a good day's enjoyment, under command of Capt. JACOB VREELAND.

Amusements.

Skating being out of the question, the attention of the good people of Gotham was turned in other directions. From an early hour in the morning, until a late hour in the evening, the principal thoroughfares leading into the Central Park were literally thronged with the elegant equippages of the *habitués* of that place, who delighted in the enjoyment of the bracing, winter air, by which their appetites were keenly whetted for sumptuous Christmas dinners.

The *matinées* at the different places of public amusement throughout the City were liberally patronized, and wherever the public were invited for pleasure, at no matter what expense, a plethoric attendance was readily secured. In the evening, at the various theaters, concert-halls, &c., it was utterly impossible, ten minutes after the doors had been opened, to get a seat, unless one had been previously engaged, so completely thronged were all these places, and very many were compelled to retrace their steps homeward, without even getting a fair glance at the ticket-boxes. The Masonic Fair, at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, with its ten thousand attractions, was of course well attended, there being no moment, from the time of opening until near midnight, when the building was not uncomfortably crowded with liberal patrons. To say that this noble enterprise has been at all unsuccessful, thus far, is only to declare the simple truth, and, no doubt, a far greater sum of money than was anticipated will be realized for the Hall and Asylum Fund.

In Brooklyn

The day was celebrated in the usual manner. All private and public places of business were closed, and employers and their employed enjoyed themselves in accordance with Christmas customs. The weather being cool and bracing, the boys took occasion to sound their horns, and in some instances made such a deafening noise as to molest numbers of persons. Pistols and guns were heard occasionally, but this custom is not as general as it was formerly. The bright day brought forth numbers of juveniles, however, of which the largest portion were on the way to their respective Sunday-schools, where, after the usual ceremonies, lots of good things awaited them. A target company of fantasticals marched through the streets, on the way to the suburbs, but unfortunately one of the number became tipsy and was arrested, and locked up until this morning. Another was taken into custody on the charge of obstructing the cars on the Myrtle-avenue Railroad. He was taken before the Justice, fined $5 and discharged. With this exception, nothing occurred of a disagreeable nature.

The churches were nearly all open and well attended. Many were handsomely decorated in a manner appropriate to the occasion, especially the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

The Church of the Holy Trinity was filled to its utmost capacity. The music, which was rendered by a quartette choir, assisted by Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, organist, was an attractive feature. Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, the Rector, delivered an eloquent discourse upon the day, its celebration and its significance.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sidney-place, which is celebrated for fine music, was thronged. The altar and walls were appropriately ornamented with evergreens, while a number of gas jets representing the Star of Bethlehem, shone brilliantly from the transcept in the rear of the altar, and fronting the congregation. The Rev. Dr. FRIEL delivered an excellent sermon upon the birth of the Saviour, and the blessings which that event conferred upon mankind. The choir sang the Pastoral Mass of Lambillotte; the grand Christmas hymn, *Adeste Fidelis;* selections from the Messiah; Pastoral Symphony, "There were Shepherds," "Glory be to God," and "Rejoice Greatly," concluding with HALNY's La Juive. The music was excellent. Madame BOUGLIONI did finely as soprano; Miss PETHICK as alto, Mr. BRUST as tenor, Mr. FLEMING as basso. The organist and conductor is Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER. The exercises were highly impressive throughout. A collection for the Catholic orphans was taken up and a handsome sum was realized.

The annual missionary festival of the Sand-street Methodist Sunday-school was, as on all similar occasions, largely attended by scholars, their parents and friends. Offerings for the missionary cause were made by the classes, of which there are about forty. Some contributed over $100, and others less than $25. The entire sum, however, amounted to $1,849 04. Remarks were made by Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY and others, after which the children proceeded to the schoolroom in the rear, where they were treated with fruits and confectioneries, after which they dispersed.

A new Sunday-school chapel connected with the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, was formally dedicated yesterday before a large congregation of adults and children. The room formerly occupied in the main building was found to be damp and unhealthy, and it was therefore determined to erect a new structure, which has just been completed. It is of sufficient capacity to seat about 300 children. Addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, the Superintendent, and others. Several hymns were sung by the children, and after they were dismissed, every one was awarded with something nice as a Christmas gift.

At the Centenary Methodist Church, on the corner of Tillary and Jay streets, the children assembled in large numbers, and after listening to addresses by Rev. Messrs. MCALLISTER and HULL, and Mr. SHAFER, the Superintendent of the school, enjoyed a rich treat of candies, oranges, apples, &c., with which all appeared greatly delighted.

Similar services took place at the Washington-street Methodist Church, where, before the assembled congregation, the Pastor, Rev. Mr. HUNT, was presented with a baked potato, prepared by citizens of Dutchess County, N. Y., as a token of their esteem. The potato, on being opened, was found to contain a $500 bill. Everything was jovial and good-natured after that. Addresses were made by the Pastor, the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and others, after which the children were treated to all the delicacies peculiar to the season.

A grand high mass was celebrated at 4 o'clock A. M. at the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, attended by a congregation which filled the edifice. Services were held here nearly every hour of the day.

The Myrtle-avenue Mission School, on the corner of Navy-street; the Warren-street Mission School, near Columbia-street; the Bethel Mission, near the foot of Fulton-street; the York-street M. E. Sabbath School; the Pacific-street M. E. Sabbath School; the Tabernacle Babtist Sabbath School; Sabbath School of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Clermont and Greene avenues; St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Clinton-avenue, and the Industrial Schools, all enjoyed the Christmas holiday—every scholar being presented with cakes, confectioneries, fruits, &c.

In the evening a Christmas dinner was given to the boys at the Newsboys' Home, No. 69 Poplar-street. The institution accommodates some sixty boys, who are provided with a good bed and good meals at a very small price. Last night they had an extra supper, consisting of plumb pudding, roast beef and all the extras. After satisfying their wants, they were addressed by Mr. JOHN D. MCKENZIE, Hon. J. W. HUNTER and others.

At the Home for Destitute Children a liberal Christmas dinner was provided by the ladies having charge of the institution. An entertainment was also afforded the children such as they seldom have witnessed. This institution is now one of the most useful in the city. It was established but a short time since, and has already become one of the foremost in the work of doing good to the poor. The public rooms of the Home were decorated with evergreens and garlands in a beautiful manner, and things passed off generally to the satisfaction of a large concourse of visitors.

The day was very quietly observed throughout the Eastern District, and but for the sound of an occasional fish-horn, it would not have appeared different from a Sabbath day. Except in the candy and peanut line, no business was transacted after an early hour in the forenoon. Interesting services were held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches, and they were largely attended. At St. Mary's Church, Rev. Father MCDONALD, a High Mass was celebrated in the forenoon, after which a sumptuous dinner was given in the basement for some seventy poor children. Father MCDONALD asked a blessing on the good things so generously provided, and the hungry young ones were filled with delight and turkey for the first time, probably, in their lives. Thirty poor families were supplied with poultry by this Church. The usual Christmas services were held at the Churches of St. Peter and Paul, and St. Vincent de Paul, the music at the former being particularly good. Father MALONE celebrated High Mass. At Grace Church, Conselyea-street, there was a very good attendance, and an excellent and appropriate sermon preached.

Christmas in Newark.

In Newark Christmas was duly observed by a general suspension of business and services in many of the churches, which were appropriately trimmed. In several of the Sunday-schools there were Christmas trees and distribution of gifts.

At St. James' Catholic Church, in the Fifth Ward, there was High Mass at midnight on Christmas Eve. The church was brilliantly illuminated and SALLE's beautiful Mass was sung by the choir, assisted by a number of artists and a full chorus, accompanied by the organ and orchestra. Services were also held at this church yesterday, at 10:30 in the morning, and Vespers at 3:30 in the afternoon.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, FARMER's Mass was given at midnight Christmas eve, and MOZART's Mass No. 12 was sung yesterday at 10:30 A. M.

Services were also held at the House of Prayer, and at the Central M. E. Church, in Market-street.

Christmas Day in Hudson County.

Christmas Day was more generally observed yesterday than was ever before known. The banks, public buildings, and business-places were closed the same as on the Sabbath, and all unnecessary labor being suspended, the people gave themselves up to rational enjoyment, and were unusually circumspect in their behavior. There were but two arrests in Jersey City during the day, and none in Hoboken or Hudson City.

The Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches were all tastefully decorated with evergreens, and in all of them the usual Christmas services were held. In Jersey City the morning was ushered in by the celebration of a midnight Mass at the new St. Peter's Church, corner of Grand and Van Vorst streets, previous to which the chimes were sounded.

The children at the Home for the Friendless in Jersey City were provided with an excellent dinner, toys, &c., through the liberality of the citizens.

A company of fantastics—members and friends of Engine Company No. 3, of Jersey City—styling themselves the "Hound Town Rangers," paraded and attracted attention.

A fox-chase came off at Martin's Mansion House, on the Bergen Point Plank-road, and was well patronized by the sporting fraternity.

In the evening, the eleventh invitation hop of Diligent Social Club took place at Cooper Hall. The National Base Ball Club also had a hop at Iroqui's Hall, Jersey City.

Plymouth Sabbath-School—Election of Officers—Presentation to the Superintendent.

The Sabbath-school attached to the church over which Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER presides, is one of the institutions of the land. It has nearly 1,500 names upon its roll, and an average attendance of not far from 1,000 pupils. The rooms in which the school meets each Sunday are spacious, elegantly furnished, adorned with pictures, a fountain and a beautiful organ. The Congregational singing, of which so much is justly said in praise of the church service, is done in no small degree to the constant and careful practice in which the scholars indulge at every session, making the neighborhood resonant with enthusiastic harmony. On Saturday evening last, at an election for officers, Messrs. RAYMOND, ALLEN and the rest were almost unanimously rechosen to fill the positions they have occupied during the current year. Mr. R. W. RAYMOND, the Superintendent, was made the happy victim of a surprise in the genial shape of six magnificently bound volumes of sacred literature, and a further contribution of greenbacks with which he was desired to procure some Christmas gift of personal preference. The presents were accompanied by a note written in behalf of the teachers by Mrs. Dr. MORRELL, in which the earnest and intelligent labors of the Superintendent were reviewed in a kindly and appreciative spirit.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday-school of the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church will hold their yearly anniversary on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at the church, near Fourth-avenue. Exercises by the children, assisted by PHILLIPS PHILLIPS, the popular Sunday-school singer. To commence at 7 o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

"Unequaled among the preparations of American chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TOILET SLIPPERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—These handsome and useful articles are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, and they can be procured in great variety at CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Nothing fortifies the system against the rigors of a "cold term" so admirably as a cup of the celebrated KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. For sale by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 25—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow*—Alex. Ferguson, Edward Bleet, Mrs. Thompson, Misses Miles and Elizabeth Thompson, Geo. Kennedy, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Harriet Fisher, Jas Sprunt, Thomas Eyrer, George Thompson.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—R. Blow, Capt. Haines, A. Fisher, F. Schumann, J. W. O'Conner, C. F. Morse, C. A. Perkins, F. A. Anthony, G. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon rises....10 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow 7th inst., Londonderry 8th, with mdse. and 109 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Experienced heavy westerly gales; 16th, experienced a hurricane from S. W.; hove ship to for 6 hours; on Saturday, Dec. 22, at 4 P. M., lat. 42 09 N., lon. 60 04 W., passed steamship Iowa, bound E.

Steamship Dudley Buck, Partridge, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 24th inst., saw a bark ashore on Chincoteague Shoals, apparently not long in that condition; could not make out her name.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Whitehurst, New-Orleans Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Veteran, Spencer, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Bella, (of Liverpool,) Martin, Wnampoa Aug. 30, with mdse. to master. Passed Angier Oct. 1, Java Head 3d, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 4, in co. with bark Sir George Gray, from Algoa Bay for Boston; and St. Helena Nov. 16, crossed the equator Nov. 22.

Bark Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Demerara Nov. 26, with molasses, &c., to Jed Frye & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Wm. A. Rogers, for Baltimore, and saw her Dec. 15, in lat. 34, lon. —.

Bark Riva, (of Tortola, W. I.,) Berry, Maracaibo 12 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had heavy weather in the Gulf.

Bark Artistic, (of Cardiff,) Gammon, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark Amazon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macdonald, Inagua 14 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa Dec. 8, with hides, &c., to Dowais & Co. Has experienced heavy gales from the north during the passage. Sld. in co. with schr. Tigris, for New-York, and spoke her again Dec. 14, lat. 34 25 N., lon. 71 30 W. U. S. steamer Dacotah sld. 8th inst. for Santa Cruz.

Brig Music, (Br.,) Klein, Hong Kong Aug. 16, with mdse. to master. Passed Angier Oct. 3, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 6, crossed the equator Nov. 28; has been 9 days N. of lat. 30 with strong N. and N. W. winds. Nov. 14, George Reed, a seaman, died and was buried at sea.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbadoes 18 ds., with molasses, &c., to Bishop Bros. Has had a succession of W. and N. W. gales since passing the latitude of Bermuda.

Brig Catharine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Rogarts, Demerara 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Motchkiss, Demerara 25 ds., with molasses and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Eiche, (Hanov.,) Poghoeft, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Punch, Meinicke & Wendt. Has had heavy weather the last 15 days.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Port Royal 7 ds., with ordnance to master.

Brig Rachel Coney, Coney, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Sibyl, (of Turks Island,) Taylor, Trinidad, Cuba, Nov. 29, with sugar to W. Sellick. Has been 10 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. winds.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (of Hatteras, N. S.,) Ellis, Salt Cay, T. I., 25 ds., with salt to G. F. Penniston & Co. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly gales; lost gaffey and jibboom, and split sail.

Schr. Ottawa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Para 28 ds., with rubber, &c., to F. I. Nevius & Son. Off Bermuda had heavy northerly gales.

Schr. Tigris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa Dec 8, with mdse. to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Lunita, Underhill, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25.—Arr. bark Parthian, from Rio; encountered two heavy gales; bark Campanero, brigs Eagle and John Welsh, hdg. for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The Br. ship St. John, for Liverpool, with 261,000 sacks of wheat, old, yesterday.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.—Sld